

SOUTH BELIEVED
ON EVE OF VITAL
INDUSTRIAL ERASurvey Shows Millions in
New Manufacturing Ac-
tivities Under WayPRESENT EXPANSION
SETS RECORD PACEIndustries Not Confined to
Textiles—Chemicals, Rail-
ways, Motors IncludedNEW YORK—The South is be-
lieved to be on the eve of one of the
greatest industrial expansions in its
history.This is indicated in a survey just
made by Case, Pomeroy & Co., Inc.,
which shows that a total expenditure
of approximately \$170,000,000 along
the lines of the Southern Railway
system alone is contemplated by
manufacturing establishments.From Virginia on the north,
stretching along the western fringe of
North Carolina and on into the
more southerly states, notably
Georgia and Alabama, and swinging
northward to Tennessee, the plants
projected by industries, either as ex-
tensions to present sites or as new
locations, show an unparalleled era
of construction activities.Largest of all the projects listed in
the report, just published by Walter
S. Case, president of Case, Pomeroy
& Co., and a director of the Southern Rail-
way, is the plant of the Allied Chemi-
cal & Dye Corporation at Hopewell,
on which an estimated expenditure
of \$100,000,000 is to be made.The Du Pont Rayon Company, a
subsidiary of the du Pont interests of
Wilmington, plans the erection of a
\$10,000,000 plant in Richmond and
another in Tennessee, while further
to the west, at Covington, Va., the
rayon industry is being further ex-
panded by the erection of another
\$10,000,000 project of the
Industrial Rayon Corporation.At Elizabethton, in the northeast-
ern corner of Tennessee and in the
heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains,
the American-Glaxo Corporation is
listed as planning a \$7,000,000
plant. This little mountain town also
has been selected as the site of the
\$5,000,000 plant of the American
Bemberg Corporation.The du Pont Company's second
rayon plant is to be located at Old
Hickory, Tenn., a few miles north-
east of Nashville, where an expendi-
ture of \$5,000,000 is to be made.The Troy Cotton & Woolen Manu-
facturing Company is to spend \$5,
000,000 at Waycross, Ga., where a
raw supply of cotton may be grown
alongside the mills. A like expendi-
ture is to be made by the American
Chattahoochee Company in Rome, Ga.The Viscose Corporation, in
Roanoke, Va., the Benis Brothers
Bag Company, in Talladega, Ala.;
the Alabama Mills Company, in 10
towns in that state; the Chevrolet
Motor Company, which will erect a
\$2,250,000 factory in Lincoln, Ala.;
the Pullman Company's \$1,500,000 shops
in the same city, and the various
plants of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese
Company are among other projects.Additions to their present mills,
totaling \$3,000,000 in each case, are
contemplated by the Lincoln Mills
in Huntsville, Ala., and the Gulf
States Steel Company in Birming-
ham.Taking the five states in which
these plants are to be located, in-
cluding Virginia, North Carolina,
Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, the
projected construction work will add
20 per cent to the total valuation of
manufacturing plants now located in
those states.The World Almanac for 1928
itemizes the value of manufacturing
establishments by states, and for the
five states, the aggregate is \$369,
000,000. The addition of \$169,000,000,
as forecast by the Case-Pomeroy sur-
vey would result in an increase in
property values on the basis of ac-
tual investment of approximately
one-fifth if the several plants for
which plans are said to have been
made are carried through to com-
pletion.WAGE RISES GRANTED
BY SHIPPING BOARDNEW YORK—Salary increases
ranging from \$10 to \$50 monthly
have been granted by the United
States Shipping Board to 100 deck
officers and engineers of vessels of
the United States Lines by the United
States Shipping Board.The increases follow a conference
with the board participated in by
representatives of the Neptune Asso-
ciation on behalf of the ship officers.
Officers of other lines operated by
the board are to retain the present
wage scale for another year.WOMEN VOTERS' AGE SECRET
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita women
will not have to state their exact
ages when they register to vote. A
controversy in which the city elec-
tion clerk denied women who would
not give their exact ages the right
to register, was settled in fa-
vor of the women by the Kansas
attorney-general.

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Collector 10
Music News of the World 11
The Home Forum 12
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Editorials 16Rare Edition of Dante
Discovered in TrunkSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York
A RARE edition of Dante's
"Divine Comedy" has just
been discovered in a trunk filled
with old books which had been un-
opened for more than 15 years.
Standish Chard, a New York
lawyer, inherited the trunk from
his uncle, George M. Standish, who
lived in Italy for 40 years. Mr.
Chard found the trunk in a barn
on his farm at Sunderland, Mass.
In going through it recently he
came upon a yellow leather-bound
volume inscribed "Dante—1484."
Bibliophiles pronounced it the
work of Ottaviano Scoto, a Venetian.
Only 11 other copies of the
Scoto "Divine Comedy" are known
to exist.Code of Motoring
Puts 'Jaywalker'
on His Own RiskTwo-Way Passing Is Rejected,
Though Sluggish Street Cars
Come in for CriticismWASHINGTON—The pedestrian's
right to cross a street in a motor
age were further defined at a meet-
ing of the committee on model
municipal traffic ordinances of the
National Street Safety Conference.Once a pedestrian has ventured forth
on the highway under the aegis of a
safety light, the committee ruled, he
shall have the right "to get to cover"
again, if the light switches off while
he is half way over.The session was distinguished by
the visit of Herbert Hoover, who
made his first public appearance
since he became presidential nomi-
nee. Mr. Hoover was present as
one of the leaders in the plan to obtain
uniform regulation of street and
highway traffic. He spoke briefly,
and only to emphasize the impor-
tance of the work.Extending Plan to Cities
The uniform state motor vehicle
code, he said, approved by the Ameri-
can Bar Association, had already
been adopted in substantial part by
10 states. He believed that on the
municipal side, the present work
would have the same substantial
results.It shall be the motorist's duty to
look back his car if a pedestrian is
crossing the highway within a
marked crosswalk, the conference
finally declared. Further, the pedestrian
shall have right of way at the
end of a block; however, this does
not hold true where the movement of
traffic is being regulated by police-
men, or traffic control signals. In
other words, the man who "jay
walks" between blocks does so at
his own risk.Unexpected opposition developed
to a hard and fast rule against over-
taking and passing on the right. Two
schools of thought were manifest
among the representatives present
and debate lasted several hours.
Proponents of the present plan, which
confines passing to the left-hand side,
were emphatic that any change would
mean a dangerous loss of safety and
uniformity.

Controversy Over Passing Rule

They pointed out that the model
municipal code should be brought
into conformity with the uniform
vehicle code, which eliminates right-
hand passing. On the other hand,
advocates of the right-hand passing
urged that in some cases it would
greatly relieve congestion by passing
close to the curb and that a hard and
fast rule against it would be unwise,
pending further developments.The sluggish street car, that fre-
quently raises the ire of the motorist
in city blocks, was one reason ad-
vanced for a two-way passing. Evi-
dently still smarting over dilatory
tactics of street cars, a strong minor-
ity urged that motorists should be
permitted to overtake and pass them
on the far side. The final vote, as
moved, was made unanimous in be-
half of the left-hand passing pro-
vision.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting
conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

The Chicago Juvenile Court

FIFTEEN years' close study of
conditions "before and after"
prohibition through actual cases
of children brought into the juvenile
court here has brought to Judge
Mary M. Bartelme some striking
evidences of progress since the
saloons were abolished."In 1913 when I began to hear
girls' cases," said Judge Bartelme,
"as many as eight or ten girls were
brought to me every week on the
charge of being intoxicated in
cabarets or halls.""I doubt if I now have one in
three months. They have almost dis-
appeared."Better financial support of chil-
dren, the judge declared, was
evident under the dry regime.
Some 7200 saloons licensed in Chi-
cago the year before prohibition of-
fered a perpetual city-wide tempta-
tion to workmen to cash their pay
checks at the bar. This practice was
commonly complained of by mothers
who came to court with their chil-LIBERALS HELP
IN HASTENING
DAY OF PEACETwo Conferences in London
Strongly Support the Kel-
logg Anti-War PactNATIONS' STATESMEN
HOLD CONFERENCEBritish Leaders Speak at the
Meeting of Prevention of
War CouncilBY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The forces of Liberal
and Democratic opinion in Europe
are consolidating in favor of the adop-
tion of the Kellogg anti-war pact
without any qualifying reservations.
Two important conferences now in
session in London are helping to
speed the day of peace. One is the
National Council for the Prevention
of War assembled in the House of
Commons, Horace Lee Washington,
Consul-General of the United States,
and other notable Americans being
among the interested listeners. Three
short speeches by Ramsay MacDonald,
Sir Robert Horne and Walter Runcie-
man all emphasized the necessity of
Great Britain signing the Kellogg
proposal immediately, without modifi-
cation or abridgment.Almost at the same hour 120 dele-
gates representing the Liberal and
Democratic parties of 12 European
countries for the first time in his-
tory met in London and discussed
disarmament, electoral machinery,
free trade, parliamentary and
agrarian problems. The consensus
was that the acceptance of the
Kellogg plan means the recognition
of arbitral machinery for every kind
of dispute, and not only for those
described as "justiciable."

No Need for Reservations

Hence there is no need, as the
Manchester Guardian says, for "the
reservations made by the British
Government—reservations which
Lord Cecil and others still hope to
see swept away." The countries re-
presented at the Liberal conference
were Great Britain (40 delegates),
France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark,
the Netherlands, Greece, Poland,
Sweden, Switzerland, Finland and
Bulgaria. Among representative Lib-
eral leaders were Mr. Lloyd George,
Sir Charles Hobhouse, Dr. Moritz
Bonn, German reparations expert;
Mr. Lypaciewicz, Polish Parliamen-
tary Party; Mr. Munch, leader of the
Radical Party in Denmark; M. Dele-
cler, leader of the French Liberals;
Col. Hans Kern, leader of the Swiss
Democratic Party; Chevalier Le
Clement de Saint Mars, president of
the Radical Federation of Brussels,
and many others.Formal announcement of these
changes is expected in about a week
and, hence, Mr. Debutchi will proba-
bly assume his new post this fall,
taking his vacation meantime.Mr. Matsudaira will not go to
London until after his daughter's
wedding. The selection of a new
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs,
which is doubly important because
there is no Foreign Minister, has not
yet been decided, but the new Vice-
Minister will unquestionably be an
expert on Chinese affairs.Japan to Send New
Envoy to AmericaKatsuji Debutchi Expected to
Go to Washington in
the Coming FallBY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—It is definitely learned
that the Cabinet has approved the ap-
pointment of the Vice-Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Katsuji Debutchi, as
Japanese Ambassador to Washing-
ton, Tsuneo Matsudaira at present
being in charge of the Embassy, be-
ing transferred to London.Formal announcement of these
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who came to court with their chil-

Heads Up to the Rising Sun

This Bronze Group by Lorado Taft Was Presented to Elmwood, Ill., His
Birthplace. The Young Pioneer With His Wife and Child, His Dog—Is Symbolic of the
Forces That Built the West.Dutch-Shell Oil
Obtains Entry
to New EnglandContract for Distribution of
Gasoline Reported From
New York SourcesSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Royal Dutch-
Shell Oil Company has entered into
a contract with the New England Oil
Company to distribute gasoline
throughout the New England terri-
tory, according to reports in in-
formed quarters here. Popularity of Venezu-
elan Oil, which is refined by the
Royal Dutch-Shell, in the New Eng-
land territory was said to have been
in part responsible for this move. It
was asserted that the contract
amounts virtually to the purchase of
the New England Oil Company by
the Royal Dutch-Shell.Persons familiar with the oil trade
in this country declared that the
New England territory is considered
one of the most difficult competitive
fields in which the Standard Oil
Company of New York is doing busi-
ness, and commented on the effect
on Standard Oil business that would
probably result from competition by
the Royal Dutch-Shell. They recalled
that during the competitive race be-
tween the Royal Dutch and the
Standard Oil Company of New York
recently it was intimated that the
latter company might seek a tariff
on imported oil in its effort to keep
the Royal Dutch-Shell out of the
United States.The Standard Oil Company of New
Jersey is believed to be opposed to
any tariff on oil because of the effect
it would have in stopping the flow
of cheap oil to the United States and
turning the flood of crude oil to Eu-
rope, where it would be refined.
Their position in the past has been
that the United States is now pri-
marily an oil refining rather than an
oil producing country.At the offices of Richard Airey, per-
sonal representative of the Royal
Dutch-Shell here, no confirmation
of the report could be obtained.The Standard Oil Company of New
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that the United States is now pri-
marily an oil refining rather than an
oil producing country.PRESIDENT GETS
RESIGNATION
OF MR. HOOVERNo Action Yet—Secretary
Invited to Stop on His
Way HomeGOOD ACCEPTS POST
AS WESTERN CHIEFNominee's Pre-Convention
Manager to Make Head-
quarters at ChicagoSUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—The resig-
nation of Herbert Hoover, Secretary
of Commerce, from the Cabinet ef-
fective at President Coolidge's pleas-
ure, has been received at the Sum-
mer White House.Secretary Hoover's resignation ar-
rived in the mail under separate
cover and as yet has not been ac-
cepted by Mr. Coolidge. It is ex-
pected that the Chief Executive will
follow the same procedure in the
cases of Secretaries Hoover and
Work which he followed in previous
times, namely, accepting their resig-
nations only when he has decided on
their successors.In a telegram sent to the Secretary
of Commerce, President Coolidge in-
vited him to stop off at his guest at
Cedar Island Lodge next week on
his way to his home in Palo Alto,
Calif. Mr. Coolidge extended his in-
vitation, following receipt of a letter
from Mr. Hoover in which the latter
indicated that he would appreciate
an opportunity to call on the Chief
Executive on his way west.Good Accepts Post
as Western G. O. P. ChiefWASHINGTON—James W. Good,
Illinois, pre-convention manager for
Herbert Hoover, Republican Presi-
dential nominee, accepted the post
of western campaign manager in Mr.
Hoover's election campaign.Announcement of Mr. Good's ap-
pointment was made by Dr. Hubert
Work, chairman of the Republican
National Committee, a few hours be-
fore the convening of a conference of
eastern Republican leaders called for
the purpose of completing campaign
organization plans for that section
and deciding upon a director for the
eastern headquarters.Mr. Good's acceptance of the im-
portant western post put an end to
insistent rumors that differences had
arisen between him and Dr. Work.
The National Chairman announced
several weeks ago that Mr. Good
would be western campaign manager. Mr. Good
stated he had not as yet agreed to
accept the job.The matter continued in abeyance
with others being mentioned for the
office. Finally Mr. Good was asked
to come to the capital to confer with
Mr. Hoover. The outcome of this
meeting was the announcement that
Mr. Good would take charge of the
western campaign.The western headquarters will be
located in Chicago. It will be the
focal point for major phases for the
Republican presidential and congres-
sional campaigns.Southern Educator Backs
Hoover, Criticizes SmithLOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Herbert
Hoover, Republican presidential

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chicago Sculptor
Depicts Old West
in Pioneer GroupLorado Taft Presents Statue to
His Illinois Birthplace
at ElmwoodSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHICAGO—An heroic group
by Lorado Taft, of Chicago, depicting
the pioneers who settled the prairies
of the West, is the noted sculptor's
gift to his birthplace, Elmwood, Ill.The bronze, depicting a young set-
tler with a musket in one hand, dog
at side, and one arm about his wife
and child, stands within sight of the
cottage where Mr. Taft was born in
1860. Many prominent persons were
numbered among the nearly 10,000
who honored the sculptor at the dedi-
cation ceremonies."In the western march our national
pioneering is done," Hamlin Garland,
author of many western stories, said
in an address, "but as we look back
upon the trail, already dim, we see
the campfires sparkle. I am glad I
was born early enough to back in
the falling light of their fires."Discovery of Mummified Bodies
Hailed by Natural ScientistsBrief Descriptions Indicate Great Antiquity of Find,
Says President of American Museum—Explorers
Will Continue to SiberiaSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Natural scientists
here hail as exceptionally important
the discovery of mummified remains
of four persons believed to have lived
during the Stone Age, which was re-
ported by the McCracken-Stoll ex-
pedition to the Aleutian Islands in an
exclusive, copyrighted dispatch to
the New York Times on Friday.Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, presi-
dent of the American Museum of
Natural History, which sponsored the
expedition, declared that the descrip-
tion of the mummies indicated that
they were of great antiquity.
Whether they will date as far back
as the neolithic period cannot be
determined, he added, until a de-
tailed examination is made.The expedition, according to word
received by Dr. Osborn, expects to
continue its explorations along the
arctic coast of Siberia. The full sig-
nificance of its find, he added, can-
not be estimated until ethnologists
make a detailed examination of the
bones, the clothing and imple-
ments found with them.The unique aspect of the discovery
is the manner in which the bodies
were buried, according to Vilhjalmur
Stefansson, arctic explorer. Natural
scientists, he declared, have no
knowledge of burial customs by any
race which is recorded as having in-
habited the Alaskan regions similar
to those displayed in the discovery
of the McCracken-Stoll expedition.
This, he added, is the most convinc-
ing evidence as to antiquity of the
find.From the New York Times dis-
patch from Harold McCracken, it is
evident that the bodies are not mummies
in the ordinary sense of the word,
Mr. Stefansson continued.
They were evidently not artificially
preserved, but their condition was
probably due to their having re-New Mexico Gives Up
Relic of Ancient DaySPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Minneapolis, Minn.
A PREHISTORIC decorated
bowl, of a type hitherto un-
known to archaeologists, has been
unearthed among other relics by
the Minneapolis Institute of Arts' ar-
chaeological expedition in the
Mimbres Valley of New Mexico.
Word of the discoveries has
reached here from Prof. Albert E.
Jenks of the University of Minne-
sota, director of the expedition.
Professor Jenks believed that the
culture which produced the relics may
have begun as early as 2000 B. C.
and ceased in 600 A. D. Eight of
15 bowls recovered bear geometric
designs in black and white.Fliers Organize
Repair Work for
Atlantic PlaneOfficial Report Tells of Forced
Descent Owing to Fuel
ShortageROME, (AP)—The most difficult
part of the flight of the Italian
Savoia-64 by Captain Ferrarin and
Major Delprete was not the long hop
across the South Atlantic, but the
period while the aviators were flying
in fog and rain along the coast of
Brazil seeking a landing place.In an official report to the Italian
Government, the two fliers said in
part: "At 3 p. m., flying 4000 meters
up, we saw the American coast
which was immediately lost to view
below us and we proceeded, steering
by compass for Bahia. At 4:20 p. m.
because of the low clouds, the bad
weather and the impossibility of de-
scending to study the coast, we de-
cided to return northward, where we
had left behind clear weather, to
make a landing at Port Natal.""We succeeded in descending near
the Mucurro River and followed the
coast at the lowest level to Port
Natal. Because of the low clouds and
the poor visibility and rain, we de-
cided to return northward, where we
had left behind clear weather, to
make a landing at Port Natal.""Near the village of Touros the
gasoline pressure gave out, unexpect-
edly while we were flying under
clouds at a height of 100 meters and
we were obliged to land near a beach
of sandy soil. After a few meters of
rolling the wheels sank in the soft
sand, causing damage to the chassis.""During the whole flight the func-
tioning of the motor and the behavior
of the plane and the various installa-
tions were perfect.""We believe that repairs to the
plane will be very long because of the
difficulty of communications with
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)Board to Study
Colorado Dam PlanCommission, Approved by the
President, to Report
Before Dec. 1WASHINGTON (AP)—Three engi-
neers and two geologists have been
named by Dr. Hubert Work, Secre-
tary of the Interior, with the ap-
proval of President Coolidge, as
members of a commission authorized
by the recent Congress to study the
feasibility of construction of a dam
by the Government on the Colorado
River, either in Boulder or Black
Canon. They are:Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, of
Bowling Green, Ky.; Daniel Webster
Mead, of Madison, Wis.; Robert
Berkeley, of New York; Charles P.
Borah, of New York; and Warren J.
Mead, of Madison, Wis.The commission is to examine the
proposed site of the dam, review the
plans and estimates and advise the
Secretary of the Interior by Dec. 1,
1928, as to matters affecting the
safety, the economic and environ-
ing feasibility, and the adequacy of
the proposed structure and inci-
dental works.The five commissioners were se-
lected from several score engineers
and geologists at a conference be-
fore President Coolidge and Secre-
tary Work early this week at Brule,
Wis."Let's Stay Home and See the Movies"
Is New Chorus as Pictures Take to AirSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—"Let's stay home
and see the movies," is the new cry
of the American family as the day
appears when motion pictures can be
received over a radio set. The prac-
ticability of such radio-casting has
just been demonstrated by C. Francis
Jenkins, Washington radio engi-
neer, with the reception at his house
of a silhouette moving picture radio-
cast from his down-town studio.The picture was sent out on a
wavelength of 46.72 meters and
showed a little girl bouncing a ball.
Due to the short wavelength, appar-
ently only for long distance trans-
mitting, the picture was clearly only
for brief periods.Moving pictures will henceforth be
broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays on the 46.72 wave and on
other nights on 133 meters suitable
for local reception, Mr. Jenkins an-
nounced. Each picture will be pre-
ceded by an announcement in code
—"Silhouettes only will be sent until
some time later, when half tone pic-
tures will be broadcast," he said.
"We have discovered in repeated
broadcasts of radio movies for the
entertainment of friends and neigh-
bors, that the states in silhouette are as
entertaining as movie cartoons in the
theater, plus, also, the appeal of the
mystery of movies by radio.""Our immediate interest is in the
radio-casting of radio movies, which
we are well equipped to do, to en-
able the amateurs of America and
Canada to become familiar with the
principles involved, in the belief that
they will assist in this development."

FEWER STRIKES IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Strikes are de-
creasing in Mexico. Only 16 strikes
occurred in the Republic during 1927,
according to figures just released by
the Department of National Statis-
tics, and only 1000 workers were af-
fected.WET PROGRAMS
COLLAPSE IN
TWO STATES

UTILITY AGENT ASKS PUBLIC TO JUDGE FAIRLY

Counsel, on Eve of Inquiry
Recess Till Fall, Says
Much More to Tell

WASHINGTON—Final judgment as to the propriety and value of the activities of the public utility industry disclosed in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation cannot rest securely on the fragmentary portions of the record which have been made available to the public, Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee on National Utility Associations, declared in a statement made to the commission, before it discontinued its hearings until September.

Some "actual misleading impressions" have been given to the public, according to the statement. No attempt, however, has been made by the associations to secure publicity for portions of the record which would tend to offset at least some of the misleading impressions or to introduce affirmative evidence showing the nature and extent of the influence, hostile to the utilities which it was necessary to combat, Mr. Newcomb declared. The opportunity of presenting such evidence may arise at the conclusion of the branch of the investigation he added.

Favors Unbiased Service
The spokesman of the utility associations agrees that material furnished to schools should be unbiased, but he believes that those who are in a position to furnish "technical and economic" information to teachers are obligated to do so.

"There has been a considerable amount of criticism of what must be admitted to be unprejudiced and sincere sources, of the activities of the associations, and their representatives in connection with the schools," Mr. Newcomb said. "Every one must agree that material furnished under any conditions for use among teachers, or through them to the schools, must be free from bias, prejudice, and propaganda of any sort."

"It has certainly been the aim of the associations to observe this rule and also fully to disclose the origin of the material. It is their intention to enforce both requirements in respect to any activities in which they or their representatives may engage."

"Instilling utility doctrines into the schools and colleges of the United States was not begun without cause," Mr. Newcomb continued. "It is a measure," he said, "it has been necessary to offset the activities of professional advocates of nationalization of industry, whose program usually has to begin with the public utilities, and of proponents of perhaps milder but quite as devastating an innovation; namely, the deliberate setting up of what is certain to be unfair governmental competition with existing utility service."

Names Persons and Organizations
Advocates of nationalization and governmental competition, some of which have extended their activities into schools and colleges, include the League for Industrial Democracy, the Public Ownership League, the National Popular Government League, and the People's Legislative Service, Mr. Newcomb said.

"Then there is the energetic and enthusiastic Mr. Pinchot, whose letters and addresses everywhere reads, and Senator Norris with his program of competition by the Government as a means of regulating the affairs of its own citizens," he added. "The utility companies have lent active assistance in the commission's investigation," Mr. Newcomb pointed out. Free access has been given to the files of the associations, every witness summoned has appeared promptly and all documents, accounts and correspondence called for have been furnished.

Lobbying activities of the independent committee on public utility information during the session of the state Legislature were described to the commission at its final hearing by Frank O. Cuppey, manager of the Lafayette (Ind.) Telephone Company. Mr. Cuppey was registered as a "legislative agent," and received \$3500 from the committee for his work in 1927. It was understood that \$2000 of this amount was for salary and \$1500 for expenses, he said, but almost the whole of the sum had been spent in the interest of the utilities. The money was spent for entertaining legislators, and utility representatives in the Legislature. The witness told the commission that he inspected bills that might be of interest to the public utilities as they were introduced and analyzed those that he thought might be harmful to the industry. He appeared before the committee of the Legislature in connection with proposed legislation but did not use any money he received from the utilities for that purpose, Mr. Cuppey said.

WORLD COURT MAY HAVE MORE JUDGES

GENEVA (AP)—As both Germany and Poland are said to be desirous of having a judge on the bench of the Permanent Court of International Justice, a movement seems to be taking shape at Geneva to increase the number of judges, simultaneously.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Liberals Aiding in Hastening of Day of Peace

WASHINGTON—The conference called in Asheville, N. C., by Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is strictly an anti-Tammany, anti-wet Democratic gathering, officials of the Anti-Saloon League explained.

The league, as such, will not be represented at the meeting, it was said. However, some of the leaders who will participate in the conference, among them Bishop Cannon, are unpaid officials of the league.

The gathering, according to the dry leaders, is for the purpose of taking steps to organize the anti-wet, anti-Tammany sentiment, they declare is prevalent throughout the South. "The meeting will be strictly an invitation affair; lay leaders and not politicians participating."

Officials of the Anti-Saloon League declare that they have been informed that lists have been circulated in southern states in which "thousands of dry Democrats" have pledged themselves not to vote for the Democratic nominee, Governor Smith of New York.

It is to develop a leadership for this sentiment and to see that the dry vote is cast where it counts most that the meeting in Asheville is being held, it was said. States that will be represented at the Asheville conference are Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, South and North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

Participating, it was explained, will be laymen, not politicians, and not as representatives of any denominational or other organization.

Alteration Begun in Mother Church

Readers' Platform to Be Rearranged and Organ Console Placed in Front

NEW YORK—The city of Rouen has just presented a bronze plaque to Commander Richard E. Byrd, commemorating his arrival at Ver-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, after the non-stop flight from New York in the tri-motored Fokker aeroplane America a little more than a year ago.

The presentation was made by Andre Lafont, owner and publisher of Le Journal in Rouen, on behalf of the city and its Mayor, Dr. Alfred Cerne, during the luncheon given by Commander Byrd at the Hotel de Ville in honor of Miss Amelia Earhart, first woman to complete a transatlantic flight; Wilmer Stultz, pilot of the Friendship, and Louis Gordon, its mechanic.

Mr. Lafont made a brief presentation speech in which he said that the history of Normandy was closely connected with that of the United States, and that Commander Byrd will ever be remembered in Normandy as a heroic figure like their own cavalier de La Salle, who was the first to sail down the Mississippi River to its mouth.

Mr. Lafont invited the commander to visit Ver-sur-Mer in July, 1929, to unveil a monument which is to be erected on the exact spot where Commander Byrd landed on the shore. The commander promised to attend the ceremonies.

The plaque from Rouen bears the arms of the city, with the city, bridge and harbor in the background. On the other side, Rouen and a Norman farm are depicted.

PERU'S FLAG RAISED ON NEW SUBMARINE

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—With the raising of the Peruvian national flag on the submarine R-3 at the plant of the New London Ship & Engine Company here navy officers of Peru officially accepted delivery of the submarine.

The R-3 is the third undersea craft to be delivered to Peru by the New London concern and a fourth, the R-4, will be delivered July 10. Both the R-3 and the R-4 have recently undergone extensive trials. The R-3 was built for Peru as all of the Holland type, of single hull construction, equipped with the most modern devices known to the art of submarine navigation.

CONGESTION EASILY HANDLED AT PANAMA

NEW YORK—The Panama Canal may readily be enlarged to take care of any traffic increase probable within many years, according to Robert K. Morris, chief quartermaster of the Canal Zone, who has just arrived here on the Ancon, of the Panama Railroad Line.

An average of 20 vessels a day now pass through the canal, which has a capacity of 40 ships a day, he said. With the installation of the proposed new dam and locks, the capacity of the canal will be so greatly enlarged, he said, that there will be no need for an additional canal for many years.

Asheville Meeting Hopes to Organize Drys of the South

Called to Crystallize Anti-Wet,
Anti-Tammany Sentiment,
Say Dry Leaders

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Commander Byrd Honored by Rouen

Bronze Plaque Commemorates
His Landing on Normandy
Coast on Ocean Flight

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"PLAY FAIR" IS KEY FOR "OUTERS" CODE

Good Manners Outdoors Invoked in Conservation Plea

CHICAGO—Your outdoor manners tell the world what you are when at home, according to the ethics drawn up for "outers" by Seth E. Gordon, conservation director of the Isaac Walton League of America.

This code, it followed even by 50 per cent of the hordes taking to the outdoors this summer will "save from destruction our great natural playground," it is stated.

"What belongs to the public isn't your own—play fair," continues the code. "Respect the property of rural residents—ask before using it. Save fences, close gates and bars, go around planted fields. People, livestock, trees and birds were never meant to be target practice back-steps."

"Respect the law—catch enough legal fish to eat, then quit. Clean up your camp and don't litter the highways with trash. Leave flowers and shrubs for others to enjoy. Do your share to keep outdoor America beautiful."

President Gets Resignation of Mr. Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

nominee, was endorsed here by Dr. Edgar Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and until a few days ago head of the Baptist World Alliance. The educator criticized Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic standard bearer, in a statement.

Dr. Mullins said that the "wonderful Democratic Convention nominated a bone-dry running mate from Arkansas for the sopping wet head of the ticket from the sidewalks of New York. It thus tells the country it will work the greatest miracle of the age; carry fire and water in the same bucket at the same time. The running mate will thus apply the dry touch to the edifice of alcoholic doctrine—but he will be followed at every step by the wet head of the ticket turning on the hose wherever his running mate starts a fire."

The educator referred to Hoover as a "world citizen, the great humanitarian, the great organizer, the man of world vision, the man with expert knowledge of food control on the Mississippi, the man nominated by the people and not the politicians, the man whose personal habits, conscientious convictions, and political creed on prohibition are in harmony with his platform and on the right side."

He wrote Senator Reed an invitation to go to Albany as his guest and confer on the campaign.

The Missouri Senator, who waged a strenuous campaign for the nomination only to be swept aside by the Smith landslide at Houston, publicly offered his aid to Governor Smith immediately after the latter's nomination.

Smith Asks Reed to Aid in Governor's Campaign

NEW YORK (AP)—Governor Smith has called on his chief opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination, James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, for aid in the coming campaign.

He wrote Senator Reed an invitation to go to Albany as his guest and confer on the campaign.

The Missouri Senator, who waged a strenuous campaign for the nomination only to be swept aside by the Smith landslide at Houston, publicly offered his aid to Governor Smith immediately after the latter's nomination.

President to Speak July 29

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—Upon the request of a Minnesota delegation headed by Governor Christianson, President Coolidge is preparing to deliver a short 10-minute speech at Cannon Falls, Minn., July 29.

The occasion will be the unveiling of a monument to Col. William Colvill of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry which participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN TO HELP ENFORCEMENT

FARGO, N. D.—The margin of 6000 votes by which the state prohibition amendment was saved from repeal last week was "an expression of dissatisfaction" over laxness of dry enforcement, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, for 20 years president of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"After some study we have come to the conclusion that a good many 'yes' votes were protests against lax enforcement conditions which prevail in sections of the State," she said. "The W. C. T. U. accepts the challenge and will continue its work for better enforcement with increased vigor."

DENMARK NAMES AMERICAN

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PENSION PLAN FOR MOTHERS PROVES VALUE

State Aid Said to Keep
Homes Together and Children
Out of Institutions

CHICAGO—Small monthly allowances given to struggling, dependent mothers under a state mothers' aid law are keeping some 2000 families together here, report officials of the Juvenile Court in this county who are enthusiastic about the working out of the statute.

Since Illinois cut a new trail by adopting the first state-wide Mothers' Pension Law in 1911, 41 other states have followed with similar legislation, a survey made by the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor discloses.

The bureau estimates that approximately 200,000 children in the United States are receiving public aid in their own homes. This number, however, includes only about half the children that should receive such aid in the opinion of Miss Emma O. Lundberg, author of the report.

The mothers' pension plan is not only proving beneficial to the children who are kept out of institutions through its operation, but a saving to the county, said Judge Mary M. Bartelme in whose court the pension fund of this county is administered.

Financial aid is given only after very careful investigation of the cases and continued only so long as absolutely needed, she explained. The maximum of \$25 a month for the first child and \$15 a month for any other children is given only when the mother is unable to work outside the home and has no relatives or friends to help her. If she has a sister with whom she can leave her babies during the working day, for example, she is expected to earn at least part of their living.

In some cases, temporary financial aid from the county has enabled a mother to support her children without assistance. Miss Irene Kavin, deputy chief probation officer here, cited the case of a woman who, before her marriage was a teacher. Eleven years out of her profession left her without a license.

She turned to sewing, but was unable to care for her children. Aid from the county gave her a chance to study and pass examinations necessary for eligibility. Soon she got a position and no longer needed or received aid.

Granting the pension, however, is only the beginning of the court's work. Social workers attached to the county staff take the responsibility of building up the home. They see to it that the children go to school and try to give the mothers some normal social life. Several clubs have been formed among the mothers receiving aid, thanks to the continuing interest of the juvenile court staff.

Fliers Organize Repair Work for Atlantic Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

Port Natal and the difficulty of the work, experienced personnel being needed for the work.

"We were unable to give news of our landing immediately because of the impossibility of communicating telegraphically from the village of Touros. We reached Port Natal with a plane of the Latécoere line, which had come to search for us, and we are now organizing repair work for the plane. We will return to Touros with expert personnel to organize repairs. We will inform the ministry later concerning the possibility of repairing the plane after more accurate examination of the damage."

ROME (AP)—All Italy rejoices at the brilliant flight of the Italian

seaplane S-64 from Rome to the coast of Brazil.

Glenn H. Curtiss, reviewing Italy's air exploits, says that the great feat could not have been obtained except at the price of sacrifices and that losses, such as that of the dirigible Italia, are compensated by the magnitude of the work accomplished.

Signor Marchetti, designer of the S-64, expressed satisfaction with the work of the plane. He said that the success of the flight was partly due to the careful preparation made for it and the careful meteorological data gathered by the aeronautic department.

The plane carried two magnetic and one earth inductor compasses, a high-powered electrical plant with subsidiary batteries and the fuel reservoirs were so arranged that they could be emptied quickly and help to keep the plane aloft if forced to the sea.

After they had been in the air more than 60 hours, the two pilots dropped a message stating that they intended to continue until darkness. At the 60-hour mark they had even passed the Belgian record established on June 5 of 59 hours, which was of doubtful recognition, since the Belgian plane had been refueled while in flight.

Hoover's Idealism Lauded by Jordan

Former President of Stanford
Ranks Him Equal to Best
Executive Traditions

NEW YORK—In a letter to Miss Adella Barker, of 312 Manhattan Avenue, Dr. David Starr Jordan, formerly president of Leland Stanford University, California, declares that "every good thing anybody has ever said about Herbert Hoover is genuine." Miss Barker said she had known Dr. Jordan for many years, and several weeks ago wrote to him expressing gratitude that California was being represented in the presidential campaign.

In his letter Dr. Jordan said: "I find idealism there has been no President superior to him, as you may see from the way he treated the starving people of the different countries in Europe, saving the lives of millions."

"As regards practical ability, no one in the presidential chair has had half of his experience. He has never failed in anything he has undertaken. You need not be afraid that you or anybody else will be sorry for having voted for Herbert Hoover."

Mr. Norris will also take part in the senatorial campaign of R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. Progressives to secure the Governorship of the State and complete control of the State Legislature. He will devote most of his attention to the water-power issue, a matter also raised by Mr. La Follette in his campaign.

Mr. Norris has received hundreds of letters and scores of progressives have made long journeys to discuss the matter with him. Among those known to have conferred with him were labor leaders, heads of farm organizations, Gifford Pinchot, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, a nationally known editor, members of

the Senate, and also many other prominent men.

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WATER TURNS MAINE WHEEL FOR 308 YEARS

SOUTH BERWICK, Me.—What is believed to be the oldest water-power site in America is on the Piscataqua River here. It was established on the site of the present Burleigh blanket mills in 1620 by Ferdinand Gorges, who obtained a grant from the English Crown giving him the right to settle and develop the territory from sea level to the parallel for north latitude.

The grant, however, required him to develop water power, and accordingly he constructed a log dam, erected a grist mill and hant the mill to England as part of the terms of the charter were being lived up to. The water-power site has been in continuous use ever since.

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At Your Service

Cables "Symphio"
Symphony
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240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Phones: Kenmore 2076-77

Third-Party Plan Is to Back Progressives in State Races

Movement Headed by Senator Norris Will Not Take
Sides in Presidential Contest, but Seeks National
Organization to Influence Local Elections

WASHINGTON—Progressive leaders are quietly but aggressively organizing a modified third-party movement.

The program contemplated would concentrate attention on congressional and state offices this year, expanding the scope of operations later if the plan proves successful.

The personalities of the candidates of the two old parties, present economic conditions, and the injection of other factors in the campaign, such as prohibition and religion, operate in the judgment of the Progressive leaders, to minimize the appeal of a campaign they would like to make.

Feel Need of Action
However, they feel strongly the need of some political action. It is the view of these leaders that a Progressive movement of some form should be organized and gotten under way in preparation for a situation they deem certain to result from the forthcoming presidential campaign and election.

It is their opinion that there will be a breaking down of considerable factions from both parties and that a new political movement is certain to result. It is the purpose of the Progressives to formulate an organization to interest these dissident voters.

To this end, and also to make their weight felt in legislative and state government affairs, they propose a nation-wide campaign to win congressional and state offices, looking not only to the maintaining of their present strength but the capturing of additional members.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who is taking a most active part in this movement, will leave the capital within a week preparatory to initiating this project. He will go to Wisconsin to confer with Progressive leaders of that and other states of the Northwest looking to the calling of a national conference on the plan.

Mr. Norris will also take part in the senatorial campaign of R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. Progressives to secure the Governorship of the State and complete control of the State Legislature. He will devote most of his attention to the water-power issue, a matter also raised by Mr. La Follette in his campaign.

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50 Hats were \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18 Reduced to \$5

Our Watchwords Are
"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100-4101-4102

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"Courtesy and Service"

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Next Interest Day July 10
One purpose of saving is to prepare you for opportunity with ready cash. It takes little to start your saving in this bank.
Start a Savings Account Now
Deposits Over \$24,625,000
Surplus Over 2,048,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

Congress, many state officers and executives of several national women's organizations.

Definite action is being withheld until after Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith have made their notification speeches and given their views on the various issues of the campaign.

Program Is Outlined
The program of the progressives is outlined in a letter written by Mr. Norris in response to a letter from Doremus Scudder of Claremont, Calif., urging that the progressives enter the political field.

Mr. Norris declares his sympathies are all with a movement in favor of an independent candidate for President, "who would be right on what, to my mind, is the fundamental and greatest issue in the present campaign, to wit, the power trust."

"The progressive people of America can make a campaign for the election of progressives to Congress and state offices," he added. "It is the least and almost the only thing that we can do, and we ought to do it without reference to politics. We should support a progressive whether he is running on the Democratic ticket, the Republican ticket, the Farmer-Labor ticket, or an independent ticket."

"We should organize nationally for the purpose of amending the Constitution by obliterating the useless and antiquated electoral college, provide by constitutional amendment for a direct vote for President and Vice-President and elect as many progressives to Congress and state offices as we can."

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FRENCH REVIVAL OF SEA POWER SEEN IN BIG LOAN

Senate's Acceptance of Credit for Merchant Marine Herald Coming Expansion

PARIS—The passing by the Senate of a bill authorizing a 1,000,000,000-franc credit for the French merchant marine builders and the recent review by the French President of the navy off Le Havre have drawn attention to the French merchant marine transports today 50 per cent of all the imports to, and exports from, this country, as compared with 30 per cent before the war, and also despite the fact that France has now 18 ship-building yards in place of 15 then, construction of ships has not been maintained in proportion to this growth. Especially last year was the slump felt so severely that the Government has been forced to intervene.

Slump in 1927
During 1927 the French merchant fleet dropped in world tonnage from fourth to fifth place and in shipbuilding decreasing activity caused France to fall to eighth position. Building represented a renewal of less than 1 per cent of the total merchant fleet tonnage, which stood at 3,468,000 in Jan. 1, this year. Something radical must be done. One result was the assurance that all ships of French lines running from French ports to the colonies or foreign countries must be constructed in France. The latest move toward this measure is in the form of the 1,000,000,000-franc loan. This should mean greater shipyard activity than has been known for many years, and the world may expect a rapid growth of French merchant fleet tonnage.

The naval review by President Doumergue, which was given a long account in the press, was intended to impress the public with the strides made since the Washington conference of 1922. The event marked irrefutably a revival of French sea power, the weakness of which was exposed at Washington. Then the British Navy reported 73 per cent of the strength of 1914, and the French Navy only 50 per cent of its pre-war amount, whereas the Japanese and the United States navies increased 128 and 156 per cent, respectively, over their pre-war tonnage.

Voluntary Enlistments Increase
New French squadrons created since then constitute defensive forces of light, fast economical units, specially designed to guarantee the safety of France's 4,000,000 square miles of territory scattered over five continents, with 35,000 miles of sea communications.

The new ships seen at Le Havre were those of which any nation might be proud, and evidence of a national reaction to the new French naval measures is seen in the fact that voluntary enlistments have more than doubled between 1925 and 1927. France therefore may justly be said to have embarked upon an era of naval expansion more in keeping with its duties as a great power and its responsibilities as a possessor of the second largest colonial empire.

Chinese Leaders Hold Conference

All Agree on Demobilization of Huge Nationalist Armies—Agreement Is Come To

PEKING—Feng Yu-hsiang has entered Peking, thus dissipating the rumors of discord among the Nationalist leaders who joined in an impressive memorial service in the Buddhist temple on the western hills near Peking. Afterward there was an informal conference among the four principal Nationalist leaders: Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Sung-jen and a discussion was started concerning the gradual disbandment of the swollen Nationalist armies.

Chiang Kai-shek proposed the reduction of the various armies equally, releasing soldiers for the construction of roads, dykes and other state enterprises, limiting the army budget to two-fifths of the present total. The various war lords are understood to be sympathetic to the proposal and willing to begin demobilization, but very gradually.

NEW YORK (P)—Frank W. Lee, Representative of the Chinese Nationalist Government in the United States, received the following message from Shanghai under date of July 4:

"Japanese troops have driven out the Chinese magistrate at Chichuan and are threatening to expel the magistrates at Poshan, Tsingchow and other places along the Shantung Railway unless they depart within two days. The continued Japanese military occupation of Shantung is growing worse, and local conditions are drifting from bad to worse."

High-Grade Lithographed Ice Cream AND Candy WINDOW DISPLAYS
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WISDOM SAYS MONEY WISE FOLKS SAVE MONEY
HOME SAVINGS BANK
INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 10
75 Tremont St. Boston

States, received the following message from Shanghai under date of July 4:

Co-operators Day Seen as Greatest Democratic Feast

Labor Leader Points to Big Membership as Sign of Growing Importance

MANCHESTER—More societies than ever are celebrating International Co-operators Day, which, in accordance with a decision reached five years ago, is held on the first Saturday of July. The British Co-operative Union here, in common with every society of the 35 countries affiliated with the international alliance, has received a copy of the resolution for submission to the members, in which they "extend sincere co-operative greetings and good wishes to co-operators in all lands and look forward to the day when a great extension of international co-operative trading shall be the tangible expression of sentiments of international fraternity."

"We reiterate our pledge," the resolution continues, "to work consistently, both in the commercial and social spheres, to eliminate the causes of national rivalries, substitute the reign of law over the evil spirit of war, to which end we call for a real measure of international peace, and as we know that the desire for private profit and private advantage is most destructive to the spirit of peace and good will, we assert that international amity and industrial peace can be reached only through a mutual, associated effort, culminating in a true co-operative commonwealth."

LONDON—Co-operators' Day bids fair to "become very soon the world's greatest democratic festival," according to Ramsay MacDonald, in an article to the Daily Herald. Features of the day are "processions of gayly decorated vehicles, children's sports, carnivals, musical festivals, public meetings, concerts, and all kinds of gatherings."

ITALO-HUNGARIAN TRADE PACT MADE

ROME—The conclusion of a new commercial treaty between Italy and Hungary, which supersedes the provisional trade agreement signed three years ago, is hailed by the Fascist press as another link uniting two friendly nations. This is the third trade agreement to be concluded by Italy during the last fortnight, the other two treaties being those with Persia and Estonia.

While the commercial agreement with Hungary does not differ much from other similar treaties, it has one important clause, which extends "most favored nation" treatment to all products of the two countries. Moreover, the new treaty places on a new footing the trade relations between Italy and Hungary, which, owing also to the special facilities offered by Italy to Hungary at Fiume, will be greatly intensified.

LIBERAL PARTIES OF WORLD CONFER

LONDON—An international conference of members of Liberal parties has opened here, with delegates from Great Britain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland attending. Sir Charles Hobhouse presiding, said that Europe was halting between the

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reaction from Communism on the one side and Liberal and Radical opinion on the other.

One was based on the unquestioning acceptance of authority, a muzzled or controlled press, restricted commercial intercourse and nominated or servile parliaments. The other depended on liberty of action, speech and thought. The Liberals were determined to maintain or restore the free constitutional system of government which was imperiled or destroyed in so many countries.

ITALIAN MINISTER RETURNS TO AUSTRIA

VIENNA (P)—Full diplomatic relations between Austria and Italy were resumed when Signor Auriti, the Italian Minister, resumed his post after a four months' absence in Rome. He had left Vienna in March because of difficulties between the two governments growing out of Austrian criticism of the Italian policy in the South Tyrol.

He brought to the Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, a warm message of appreciation from the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, for the Chancellor's conciliatory note saying that Austria regarded the question of the South Tyrol as an Italian internal affair.

"I hope that nothing will occur in the future to impair the good relations which should subsist between two such close neighbors as Italy and Austria," said the message.

AMERICAN TEACHERS IN OXFORD

LONDON—Women teachers from America numbering about 270 have arrived at Oxford for the summer congress, organized by the Oxford women's colleges at the request of the American Association of University Women. They will be the guests of the women's colleges. The subject of study is "England in the Nineteenth Century" and Sir Michael Sadler gave a general survey of the period in his inaugural address at Somerville College.

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British Courts Give Wide Ruling

Banks Must Furnish List of Customers Having Government Securities

LONDON—British banks henceforth will be obliged to furnish to the income tax authorities a list of their customers on whose behalf they receive interest on certain classes of British Government securities, according to a decision in the high court of justice. An action was brought on behalf of the crown against the National Provincial Bank and was described as a "friendly" one in which the crown agreed to waive any penalties in order that the law might be ascertained as affecting banks in general when receiving interest which they immediately transfer to their customers' accounts.

Discussing the case editorially under the caption "Another Earth Stopped," the Manchester Guardian says that banks and customers cannot complain of breach of confidence if their names are disclosed to the inland revenue, since they are honorably bound to disclose this source of income in their tax returns. If the bank makes a duplicate return to the same effect they can suffer no injury. But if the bank does not make a return there is an obvious loophole for evasion. It is all to the good that there should be as few loopholes as possible.

NATIONS LEAGUE UNION CLOSES ITS SESSION

THE HAGUE—An invitation to the League of Nations to designate experts to study the problem of alcoholism was one of the final acts of the Congress of the International Association of League of Nations Societies, which has just concluded its sessions here.

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Association of League of Nations Societies, which has just concluded its sessions here. The congress also urged necessity of giving effect to the resolutions of the International Economic Conference.

The Argentine proposal for an international currency was rejected and the consideration of a scheme for an international bank of issue for colonial bonds was postponed. A special propagandist on behalf of League interests will be sent to South America.

Ambitious Youth Advised on Facts About New York

NEW YORK—Although New York is a friendly town and is always ready to extend a welcome to newcomers, it is not a desirable place for persons with little or no resources and without definite prospect of employment.

This is the conclusion reached by the Welfare Council of New York City, a federation of 640 public and private social agencies whose work brings them in touch with tens of thousands of young people each year who come to New York with great hopes, but slim pocketbooks, and to whom New York appears as the goal for youth's energy and initiative.

Glowing Picture Minimized

The motion pictures, magazines, fiction writers in general, and the glowing tales of success told by over-enthusiastic New Yorkers away from home have built up a deep-rooted and erroneous impression throughout America that New York City "is the easiest place in the world to get along in, particularly if one is young and ambitious," according to the council.

While New York City affords many opportunities for success, and the welfare agencies, public and private, are prepared to help anyone who will come to them, the council says, "this does not mean—as apparently countless young men and women believe—that anyone can come to New York with enough money to last through a week or two and be sure to secure work immediately just because one is ambitious or carries a letter of introduction to someone supposed to be influential."

Living Expenses Are High
"Many young men and women come to New York," it continues, "expecting not only to find good jobs waiting for them, but quite confident of being able to live on about \$15 a week. This cannot be done, particularly by a young man or woman without relatives or intimate friends to counsel them."

"While there are great differences of opinion as to the minimum cost of living, it is our belief that a single person cannot live independently and decently in New York on less than \$25 a week. This opinion is based on experiences with tens of thousands of applicants for advice on where to live, served annually by the noncommercial room registries of New York City."

Organizations associated with the council in issuing this warning to persons who contemplate "seeking their fortune" in New York, are the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, the room registry for Jewish Girls and Women, the (Roman) Catholic Room Registry, the Travelers' Aid Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

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British Wireless and Cables May Be Amalgamated

Imperial Conference Concludes Deliberations—Bill to Be Introduced in Parliament

LONDON—After nearly six months' deliberation, the Imperial wireless and cable conference composed of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, India and colonies and protectorates reached a unanimous decision this week to submit forthwith to the governments concerned recommendations for "establishing an efficient, cheap and rapid system of communication between the various parts of the British Empire."

The conference was called into being owing to the ruinous competition of the new beam wireless with the cable services with the view of the adoption of a common policy by the governments named. Premature press reports of certain features of the conference's findings circulated from time to time proved inaccurate. The Government, for instance, The Christian Science Monitor representative is reliably informed, if the recommendations are accepted will not participate in the scheme which contemplates the "formation of a purely commercial undertaking to finance and operate all cable and wireless systems owned or controlled by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associated cable companies, by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company (which includes companies owning South African and Indian stations) and the cable and wireless interests of the various empire governments, including the Imperial Atlantic, cables owned by the Pacific Cable Board, the West Indies system and the beam stations owned by the British Post Office.

New Company to Be Formed
"All the government properties, except the last named which will be leased for a number of years will be sold outright to a new company to be formed. The present earnings of the various properties will constitute a standard revenue and any excess over this figure will be divided equally between the company and its customers, that is the telegraph users. The interests of the public will be protected by the creation of a special consultative body nominated by the different governments which will control the rates and decide upon the allocation of profits available for the lowering of charges."

A bill providing for a fusion of wireless and cable services is likely to be introduced before the House closes for the current session early in August. A combine with a capital of £33,000,000 is to be formed to merge the eastern and associated cable companies and the Marconi Company. The proposal is that the Post Office beam service and its two transatlantic cables (together with the Pacific Cable Board—owned jointly by the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments)—should be included in the consolidation.

Company of Great Strength

According to The Times, the merger arranged by the cable companies and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company will be a powerful one. The new company will be a powerful one. The new company will be a powerful one.

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Marconi will not be affected by the larger project but it seems likely that the boards of the two companies may be similarly composed. Under a unified management by a company of a public utility type it is felt that economies should be secured which are not obtainable under the present system. The proposed new company would be of titanic financial strength and able to undertake almost any form of development and expansion deemed necessary.

Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, chairman of the conference, in closing the proceedings, said: "It is a matter of satisfaction that in view of the large issues and the many interests involved, we have been able to arrive at unanimity in putting forward our recommendations. It will now be for the governments concerned to consider these and decide whether they will be adopted in their entirety or not. Until such time as the governments may authorize its publication our report must of course remain secret. . . . Much of course is still to be done, even if our recommendations are approved, before they can be put into effect, but as a conference our task is concluded."

Early Rescue of Airmen Expected

Fliers Will Try to Take Italia Crew Off Ice by Airplane

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (P)—Captain Ravazzoni, flying a large Italian seaplane, searched the waters and islands off the Norway coast for traces of the Amundsen expedition without success. He flew from Tromsø, where Amundsen started on June 18, past Hammerfest.

With Lieut. Einar-Paál Lundborg, Swedish flier, rescued from the ice floe on which he had been marooned with five Italia castaways since June 24, there was hope that the others would be taken off soon by planes.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN ATLANTA IN 1929

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (P)—The National Education Association will hold its 1929 convention in Atlanta, Ga., it was decided at the closing session of the annual meeting.

Frank Reynolds, Columbus, O., was re-elected to the executive committee, and Joseph Saunders, Newport News, Va., was made a member of the board of trustees. A. O. Eldredge, Cleveland, was elected Ohio member of the board of directors when R. J. Condon, Cincinnati, resigned.

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STEP FOR STATE POLICE TAKEN BY CALIFORNIA

Plan for Rural Force Expected to Be Embodied in Legislative Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN FRANCISCO—Should California adopt a rural police system? This is a question which has aroused such comment throughout the State since it was asked by the Commonwealth Club of California several months ago.

Study of eight state police departments in the United States, including the Pennsylvania Constabulary, has been made by the club.

A report and a summary of a plan of organization was submitted recently by Royce A. Carter, San Francisco attorney, who is chairman of the club's section on police. Although the organization has not formally endorsed the project, Mr. Carter was instructed to prepare a definite plan which, if approved, will probably be put before the State legislature.

In general, the rural press has approved the survey, declaring that something should be done to promote better law enforcement in rural districts. Advantages of a unified state-wide police department would be many, it is claimed.

Under the present system, each county is a unit, having no machinery to co-operate with other communities. The result is a "handcuffing of the law," one writer declared. With new laws, the criminal can usually escape to another community, and close co-operation among policemen is needed. The state police system being under one head would also provide a more efficient method of investigation and identification, it is believed.

The entire force would be under a single commissioner appointed by the Governor, according to the plan advocated by Mr. Carter. The force would be divided into several districts, each with a superintendent in charge. The active operative force would consist of troops with a captain in command. Included among the principal functions would be crime repression and prevention; by patrols and calls in rural districts; aid to rural communities in cases of disasters; game protection; fire prevention; detection of crime and policing of rural gatherings. The rural police would not be used to settle industrial disputes.

Whether it would be advisable to combine the state rural police and the state traffic officers is one of the problems not yet decided. However, the general opinion seems to be that they would be better under two distinct departments. Indeed, for some time the Commonwealth Club has been advocating a more concentrated traffic department for the State. Under the present system traffic officers first have to be recommended by the county board of supervisors, a practice which tends to diversify the powers of the department, it is held. Traffic squads throughout the State are not linked closely.

A bill to be known as the motor vehicle law enforcement bill will be introduced into the State legislature at its next session in January, officers of the Commonwealth Club announce. This bill provides for a commissioner of law enforcement, appointed by the Governor, and a force not to exceed 500 persons. The department would have charge of enforcing all motor vehicle laws, co-operating with municipal and county authorities.

It is thought that a bill to establish the state or rural police system will be introduced at the legislative session two years later.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME FOR CALLAO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIMA, Peru—The work of improving the harbor of Callao to permit ships to dock instead of being anchored a half mile off shore has been started. The reconstruction of the

John, With \$25,000 in \$100 Bills Bundled in Lap, Crosses New York

Packed Like Sandwiches, He Held the Treasure Lightly in Subway Trip, and When He Got His Farm He Paid Cash for It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—John Bessotti got into the subway in the Bronx, found himself a seat and idly read the advertisements or such of them as he could understand. Across his knees there was a package, about so long and so wide, wrapped in brown paper. It might have been a package of food; it might have been a package of shoes going to the shoe-maker's to be half-soled or heeled. It might have been any number of other things.

John rode the length of Manhattan Island with crowds surging in and out. When he reached Wall Street he got out and went to the office of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company where he had an appointment to meet George W. Levy, real estate broker.

"Here I am," said John. "I buy the farm today." John began to unwrap the bundle that looked like a package of lunch or shoes. Mr. Levy's eyes widened as he saw package after package of \$100 bills piled side by side. There were 250 of them in all.

"I'm sorry I got such small bills," said John. "I don't like to make you so much trouble, but I couldn't get no bigger."

"And you brought all that money down in a bundle in the subway?" exclaimed Mr. Levy.

"Sure," said John Bessotti. "It's my money. I saved it myself, all this time. Why should I not take it where I want?"

John paid over the \$25,000 as the

harbor will require three years and cost a minimum of \$6,000,000. A five-mile railroad has been built to rock quarries and work of removing the rock to build a breakwater already has begun.

The Frederick Snare Corporation is handling the work. Colonel Moore, who just arrived to be attached to the United States naval mission, it is understood will be available for consultations with the Government and the construction company. Colonel Moore is an expert engineer, and has collaborated in extensive Government projects on the Great Lakes and other United States waters.

Rural Districts to Build Schools by Reforestation

Planting of Trees in New York Increases Rapidly, Commissioner Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Planting forests to pay for education in district schools is a new venture throughout New York State. An increase of more than 250 per cent in the planting of these "educational" school district forests in one of the highlights in an analysis just made by Alexander Macdonald, Conservation Commissioner.

The oldest school district forest in the State is only a few years old, but the idea of planting forests that at maturity will pay either wholly or in part the cost of maintaining district schools is growing in popularity, where land not suited for agricultural crops may be used profitably to grow forests.

Spring Planting Increases
This spring 187,000 trees were planted in school district forests, as compared with 49,200 last spring, and deferred orders promise materially to increase this year's gain in fall planting.

Another notable increase shown in the spring figures is in municipal plantations, where the total spring planting was 3,161,450 trees, an increase of 487,450 over last year which is chiefly attributed to the planting of county forests.

Several counties have begun to acquire idle, nonagricultural land and are planting forests on it to make it pay its way. Not all of these counties have begun the actual planting of this land. Erie County has acquired several hundred acres which it will plant as soon as plans are perfected; Essex County, which made an initial planting of 40 trees this spring, has acquired additional land for reforestation.

Farmers Lead in Planting
The largest increase in any one class of tree planters came from farmers and individual landowners, who planted 19,315,565 trees, an increase over the spring of 1927 of 72,740 trees.

Sportsmen's clubs and other organizations planted 1,045,800 trees, an increase of 389,900. Industrial concerns planted 1,566,900. Exclusive of regular school district forests, schools planted 165,400. Boy Scouts set out 120,400, and the State, including institutions and parks, 3,089,000.

The total spring planting was 19,484,515, which will be increased by State and other plantings in the fall by about 6,000,000 trees, making the largest year's planting since the reforesting movement began.

TENEMENT YOUTHS GUESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Thirty-two children from the "Sidewalks of New York," the tenement district, will be entertained in Fauquier County, Va., beginning July 11. Mrs. Nina Heinlein and Miss Harriet James constitute the committee charged with placing the children from the crowded sections of New York in Fauquier homes.

NICARAGUA HAS SURPLUS
MANAGUA, Nicar. (P)—During the first six months of 1928, the Government has accumulated a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000, the largest in the history of the republic. This will be used to maintain the National Guard, for electoral expenses, for paving the streets of Managua and to improve sanitary conditions.

purchase price of the farm—a little 100-acre place in Chelsea, a suburb of Beacon, on the Hudson River. It never occurred to him to pay part cash and place a mortgage on the property. The transfer was made out and ready for delivery. Just then John discovered that he had not brought enough money to pay for the charges of the title company and transfer fees. He was visibly disturbed and apologized profusely.

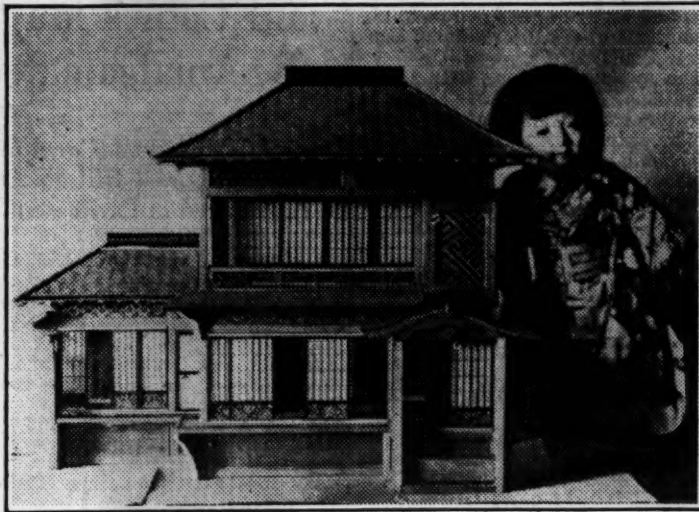
"But then perhaps this will do," said John as he dug into the recesses of an inside coat pocket and produced three \$100 Liberty bonds.

John Bessotti rode back in the subway and this time he had the deed for the farm in his pocket. He continued to read the advertisements or such of them as he could understand.

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Tiny Model of Japanese House Found Correct in Every Detail

Sent by Matsuyama Girls' High School as Mark of Esteem by Pupils and Parents for Support of American Board of Foreign Missions

"Concrete proof, or more exactly, 'bamboo proof' of appreciation from the Japanese for educational endeavors accomplished by westerners in Japan has been received by the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston, in the shape of an exquisitely constructed Japanese model house.

Attached to the tiny bamboo structure, sent from the pupils, teachers and parents of the Matsuyama Girls' High School, which the American Board of Foreign Missions has supported for the past 25 years, was a note, small, but sufficient unto itself. It read:

"A very slight token of their gratitude of the loving sacrifices that kind friends at home are making for the school."

The house itself, scarcely more than 20 inches long by 20 inches high, is a delicate piece of handicraft. Save for the movable shoji, or doors, and windows, which are covered with opaque silk, the structure is woven entirely of varying shades of bamboo.

It is understood that the house was made in a little town outside Matsuyama, where the finest of Japanese basket weaving is done. Under the eaves and over the doors tiny cherry blossom designs are woven, to represent the carving that appears upon so many Japanese houses. The model, in fact, is so close to reality that even the narrow porchlike entrance with its high step where visitors pause to remove their shoes, and the small lobby where the hostess kneels to welcome her callers, have been included.

The feeling of friendship manifested among the Japanese themselves is as genuine as the model house they have sent, says Miss Katherine Merrill, now in Boston to complete graduate work at Harvard University, after several years of teaching at the Matsuyama Girls' School. During all this time, Miss Merrill declares, she heard but a single hint of adverse criticism toward the United States.

"One of the most evident manifestations in Japan today, in addition to wholesale evidences of good will toward the West," Miss Merrill continued, "is in the almost too swift adoption by the Japanese of western dress and habit. Almost without exception, among the middle and better classes, the children wear American or English clothes. Men in Government positions are required to do this, and many of the women and girls are following suit. We may some day expect an almost westernized East."

BYRD ORDERS 30 PAIRS OF ANTARCTIC BOOTS

YARMOUTH, Me. (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd has placed an order with the Abbott Company here for 30 pairs of boots of extraordinary design for use in his proposed trip to the South Pole.

The boots are of such tremendous size that 30 hides will be required to make the uppers alone. They will have felt insoles and a stuffing of arctic grass, and will be large enough to be worn over five pairs of the heaviest wool socks. The leather will be French calf, tanned by a special process, using oil squeezed from sheep's wool, to make them waterproof and pliable. No pegs or nails will be used in their construction. Even the soles, more than half an inch thick, will be sewn on.

COPIOUS RAINS FILL RIVERS, SAVE POWER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—About \$60,000 has been saved by local manufacturers of electric light and power this season by the unusual large rainfall, which has resulted in a tremendous saving of coal consumption.

The entire Connecticut Valley has been affected by the water which has filled dams to capacity to supply ample water power for generation of electricity. Coal shipments by railroad into the city have decreased about 15 per cent, it was learned. Crops however have been affected adversely by the rain, with a tendency to higher prices for local commodities as a result.

NEW MAINE AIRPORT STARTS

CAMDEN, Me. (P)—Steps for a \$100,000 airport in Knox County were taken here when the Maine Coast Airport Association was formed with George B. Wood, Rockland, honorary president, and George W. Snow, Rockland, president. Walter J. Rich contributed \$10,000 and members of the association an additional \$1000 toward the project.

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World Fliers Try for New Record

American Airmen Off for Moscow After Brief Halt at Berlin

BERLIN—John H. Mears and Charles G. D. Collyer, speeding around the world in an effort to establish a new record, hopped off from Berlin for Moscow at 1:35 p. m. They had arrived at Tempelhof Air-drome at 9:05 a. m. by the plane from Cologne.

The Americans arrived one and a half hours later than they were scheduled, having started from Cologne at 4:08 a. m. This was due to a forced landing on an open field at Landsberg on the Warthe River, 80 miles east of Berlin.

"We had a beautiful flight out of Cologne until we reached a chain of lakes south of Berlin," Mears said. "There the weather was very misty and we lost our way. We were carried east. Finally we decided to land and get our bearings. We came down on an ordinary field at 8:15."

"The fliers did not grasp what we wanted, as we could not speak their language, but soon a man on a bicycle came by who told us we were at Landsberg. After that it was easy to resume our way to Berlin."

Collyer's first question was regarding the weather conditions on the

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route to Moscow, their next stop. When he was informed that with the strong following wind he might make Moscow by night if he flew direct, he gave orders for an immediate refueling of the plane.

Collyer and Mears decided they would attempt to reach Moscow the same day if passport and other formalities could be arranged quickly.

Owen Young Gives Home Town Site for New School

Reparations Authority Lays Corner Stone, Pays Tribute to Boyhood Teachers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Owen D. Young, formerly Agent-General of Reparations, was a leading figure in the laying of a corner stone for a new school in Van Hornesville, near here, for which he donated the site. Van Hornesville is Mr. Young's home town.

The school is of cobblestone, the stones being gathered in the town. It is one of the most attractive town schools in New York State.

Difficulty was experienced in finding an adequate corner stone. L. F. Loree and J. T. Loree, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, donated the stone which was found near Ausable.

Mr. Young announces that it was his plan to have radio, television, motion picture machines and all other modern conveniences installed in the school. Directly in the rear of the structure is a stream which has a natural waterfall near by. A large flower garden also adds to the beauty of the place.

In an address, Mr. Young paid tribute to teachers who guided him in his boyhood and to the workers who co-operated to make the school a possibility. He mentioned by name "those workers in intangibles who taught me as a boy," all of whom, he added, "I am happy to say are present." He mentioned particularly Willard Yule of Jordanville, Katherine M. Dethick Keller of Richfield, Libbie Elwood Baird of Schenectady, Clara Young Sprague of Scherlock Lake, and Abram Mark Hollister.

"There is no word of thanks which I can speak to this group of teachers," Mr. Young said. "The most I can say is that in addition to this building being a monument to the craftsmanship of this community, I wish it to be a monument to those men and women who patiently and devotedly carried on there as teachers."

The school is nearing completion. A feature is that there is no "boss" and no contractor. The work is being done by residents of the village. Work was begun in 1927. The library connecting is about half finished.

MAINE BENCH CONTEST REACHES VITAL POINT

PORTLAND, Me. (P)—Ralph O. Brewster, Governor, has signed a proclamation calling for a special primary for nominating Republican and Democratic candidates for judge of probate for Cumberland County. The primary will be held Aug. 6, and the date for filing of candidates' primary papers is July 16.

Frederick W. Hinckley, counsel for Benjamin G. Ward of Portland, who claims the Republican nomination to the office, asserted that immediate legal action would be taken to protect his client's claim.

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QUICK-DRYING CONCRETE SAVES MONEY ON ROAD

Chicago Highway Is Open Seven Days After Mixture Had Been Poured on It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—"Three-day" concrete, which has cut down the need for detours and consequent detriment to business, has brought enormous savings to users by the quicker completion of an emergency paving contract in the metropolitan area here.

The motortruck owner, the bus operator and the individual motorist all share in the benefits of quick-hardening concrete in special cases, Maj. George E. Quinlan, chief highway engineer of Cook County, which includes Chicago, points out.

Elimination of long and costly detours, he said, saves actual money in gasoline and oil costs, as well as time—of a substantial amount in the aggregate—without speculating upon the potential gains in business that many times depend upon the advantage of a few minutes in conference or selling effort.

"What we actually got was seven-day concrete," Major Quinlan explained. "We started pouring what engineers call 'three-day concrete.' This was an emergency job of a mile and three-quarters."

"Engineers 'three-day' concrete is a mixture different from standard. It may be produced in three ways, by increasing the time of curing, by using a more refined type of cement, or by increasing the proportion of cement. I chose the latter method, using standard cement and the strongest mix I knew of, because it was time we wanted to save on that heat-traveling highway. The section being rebuilt separated two villages and in addition involved team tracks, belt railways, and an old brick paving that had to be torn out and considerable grading work done."

"The contractor started tearing out the old pavement on April 19, and on April 22 we started pouring and finished the job on May 12, throwing the new pavement open to traffic seven days later. What was known as 'three-day concrete' was used on only the last portion of the paving."

"There is nothing new to engineers in what we have done, but the point is that it can be done in certain cases. And detours are costly to construct, it must be remembered, and equally costly to maintain. Thus it is easily seen that the quicker concrete is thrown open to traffic, costs will be more nearly equalized by the cutting down of detour maintenance costs, and the most desired end, facility of traffic, more quickly attained."

CHINA'S TRADE GAINS DESPITE CIVIL WAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Despite the civil war in China, the foreign trade of that country has doubled during the last 10 years, according to M. T. Liang of Pientsin, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, and president of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

Mr. Liang, speaking before the Brooklyn Rotary Club in Brooklyn, said that the foreign trade of China has doubled during the last 10 years, according to M. T. Liang of Pientsin, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, and president of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

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declared that the economic progress which China has made during the last decade is not generally appreciated by other nations. "There is still great room for expansion," he continued, "but the increase in export activity indicates how little the civil war interferes with the business of the country. It is a war between the military factions of the country only, and except in the few regions where the actual fighting is taking place, it is hardly felt by the ordinary person there."

Aid and Sympathy, Ban on Criticism, Asked for Youths

P. E. O. Sisterhood President Speaks at Annual Session of Oregon State Chapter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CORVALLIS, Ore.—Help and sympathy, rather than criticism, should predominate in the public's attitude toward modern young people; for, says Mrs. Ola Babcock Miller, president of the supreme chapter of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, youths of today are striving to be upright, fine and straightforward and these efforts are making for better conditions in the world.

Mrs. Miller's address was delivered at the annual convention of the Oregon State Chapter of the society in this city.

The P. E. O. Sisterhood, the initial letters of which are never revealed to any save those initiated in that order, was founded in Iowa Wesleyan College in 1870, and now has a membership of 45,000. It is a non-sectarian organization.

In dealing with young people, Mrs. Miller said the two pertinent questions were: "What would I do were I in their places?" and "Could I meet their problems as well as they do?" The Sisterhood's educational loan fund is now \$900,000 and more than 2000 girls have received help from this fund. When a chapter sponsors a girl who obtains a loan from this source the chapter assumes a certain responsibility for the welfare of the girl until she has finished her schooling and repaid the loan.

While the main aim of the Sisterhood is the educational fund, the raising of the standards of womanhood through faith, hope, love and sincerity is an important feature. Supreme officers in attendance at this meeting were Mrs. Ola Babcock Miller, president, of Iowa City, Ia., and Mrs. Edith Markham Wallace, first vice-president, of Seattle, Wash. Officers elected by the Oregon State Chapter are: Mrs. Mattie Bodine, Portland, president; Mrs. Mary S. Husted, Portland, first vice-president; Mrs. Blanche Sprague, Corvallis, second vice-president; Mrs. Virginia Gray, Bend, organizer; Mrs. Beatrice Wood, Portland, recording secretary; Mrs. Grace Kent Magruder, Clatskanie, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lola H. Taft, Portland, treasurer.

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RAUL CHANEL

COTTON MAKERS FIND ARTISTRY WIDENS MARKET

North Carolina Association
Holds Colorful Fashion
Show at Greensboro

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Finding new uses for cotton was the theme of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held in the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, attended by 200 manufacturers from all parts of the State.

Speakers of note, including Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute; William W. Carmen, Jr., of the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce; H. F. Hermann of the National Aniline & Chemical Company of New York, and Frederick M. Felker, managing director of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., of New York, talked at the various meetings of the association on different phases of the question.

The most colorful event was the annual banquet, cotton ball and fashion show. The banquet was styled the "New Uses Banquet," and something of the regard which this association's membership holds for its own product was learned from the fact that napkins used at the event were woven from cotton from the textile department of State College at Raleigh, and that the members wore badges woven from the same material at State College.

Artistic Cotton Costumes
After the banquet the cotton men, their wives and friends repaired to the ballroom, where attractive costumes exemplified the fact that when one adds an artistic touch to cotton goods it is perfectly possible to achieve the beauty desired in a finished garment. The ladies in costume staged a fashion show, "All King Cotton's Own," which resulted in prizes being awarded to Mrs. William Wilson, of Rock Hill, S. C.; second, Mrs. Charles G. Hill, of Winston-Salem, and third, Miss Frances Hardin, of Greensboro.

The attractiveness of the gowns bore out the statement made by Mr. Morse that those who set the pace in styles are leading with cottons this summer. According to Mr. Morse the new vogue for cotton is spreading so rapidly that there is good reason to expect even greater popularity than has been noted so far this season.

Mr. Morse declared in his speech that cottons are recognized as the smart fabric because so much is being done to design them artistically. Distinctive styles that are better adapted to cotton than to any other fabric are being designed by American mills and stylists.

Opportunities in Mills
In his discussion of methods for finding more uses for cotton, it was declared by Mr. Morse that much could be done within the cotton industry. The mills, he said, could easily furnish an outlet for much more cotton than is now being used, mentioning fabric belting, trucks and baskets, bags for starch, containers for groceries and other supplies in mill stores and bags for cement.

Interesting information concerning cotton and its uses was brought out by Mr. Carmen, who told the association that a survey made by the Department of Commerce, had revealed that there are 135 basic cotton products, and that manufacturers of cotton have indicated approximately 1000 different uses for their product. This is one of the first jobs that his department undertook in getting at the real work of finding new uses for cotton, as officials felt that the most important step toward the desired end would be to find the progress which had already been made.

After finding out just how cotton is now used, Mr. Carmen declared that there is need for turning to related industries, studying them and taking advantage of the opportunities which they offer for finding new uses.

Color Playing Important Part
In his address Mr. Hermann told of the part that color is playing in this rapid growth of new uses for cotton. He declares that as one considers the new uses for cotton, one must contemplate seriously entering into a phase of manufacturing which is rather new to mills which have specialized in staples such as gingham, denim, and chambray. Competent designers, according to Mr. Hermann, will be needed and many samples must be made before an occasional successful seller can be marketed.

Cotton, according to Mr. Hermann, seems to be holding its own for use, for fabric for the household, and it is a fact that the average small household today is more tastefully and colorfully decorated and equipped than ever before. Gayly printed chintzes are replacing the simple white netting of former days. They require less washing, but more frequent replacing. Theatrical gauze is a rather new material which is adapting itself to many uses because of its artistic possibilities.

Linens in the average homes have given away to cotton damask for ordinary table use, and here many novelties are encountered. The plain white table cloths and napkins are today largely superseded by colored ones. Sheets and pillow cases are no longer white but, in many cases, must harmonize with their surroundings, Mr. Hermann said.

Makes Durable Floor Covering
Speakers at the convention declared that when dyed in fast colors, cotton has much to recommend it for floor covering. It is cheap and durable, adapted to almost any style of weave and color, is light in weight and easily cleaned.

It is now generally accepted fact that for many purposes where strength is an important factor, rayon alone is not as successful as mixtures of cotton and rayon. There is, therefore, a development in fabrics based on mixtures of cotton and rayon, and true silk that promises much for the future.

Cotton is finding an ever-increasing use in the automobile industry.

It is used for shock absorbers, top bands, wire insulators, body lining cloths, upholstery, tire cords and fabrics—and these are just a few of the uses to which captains of the automobile industry have placed the staple.

Interesting facts in connection with the present standing of North Carolina's textile industry was brought out by the president, Charles G. Hill, of Winston-Salem, in his annual address to the body.

The new officers of the association are: President, T. H. Webb, Concord; first vice-president, J. H. Separk, Gastonia; second vice-president, W. D. Briggs, Raleigh; third vice-president, K. P. Lewis, Durham; Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, will continue to serve the organization as secretary-treasurer.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STAR ISLAND, N. H.—In co-operation with the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association, the eighth annual Unitarian Church School Institute has been opened on Star Island, Isles of Shoals, 10 miles off the coast of New Hampshire. The institute was opened by Kenneth McDougall, administrative vice-president of the Unitarian Laymen's League.

Nearly 20 children, sons and daughters of delegates, constitute a model Sunday school class, one of the features of the meeting. Not only does this model class serve as a means of furthering better and more standardized teaching of children, but it also serves as an instrument for teaching properly supervised play for youngsters under the direction of the Sunday school teacher.

One of the most colorful features of the institute will be the candle light service in the little 125-year-old stone church that stands upon the highest point of the rocky island. The service will be directed by Mrs. Isabel K. Whiting, the director of dramatic services in the school of religion of the historic Kings Chapel in Boston.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—"The Emperor's Carpet" made in the Court factory of the Saffian dynasty in Persia three centuries ago and given by Peter the Great to Leopold of Austria at the end of the seventeenth century, has sold at auction here for 22,000 guineas, the purchaser being the New York International Art Galleries. This magnificent silk and wool fabric, emblazoned with birds, beasts, and flowers of the East, was in the possession of the Hapsburg family at the time of the Austrian Revolution in 1821, when it passed to the State Museum at Vienna and was sold in 1925 by the Reparations Committee to the present vendors, Messrs. Behar, Haymann, & Alexander.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Minister of Education, Dr. Van Wazink in welcoming the diplomats and savants to Leyden University where the International Astronomical Congress is in session, called attention to the atmosphere of internationalism now prevailing in Holland. The president of the Netherlands Academy of Science said it had done everything in its power to bring together the former belligerents. Prof. de Sitter, president of the congress said he hoped that this, the largest astronomical congress ever held would foster a "truly international spirit."

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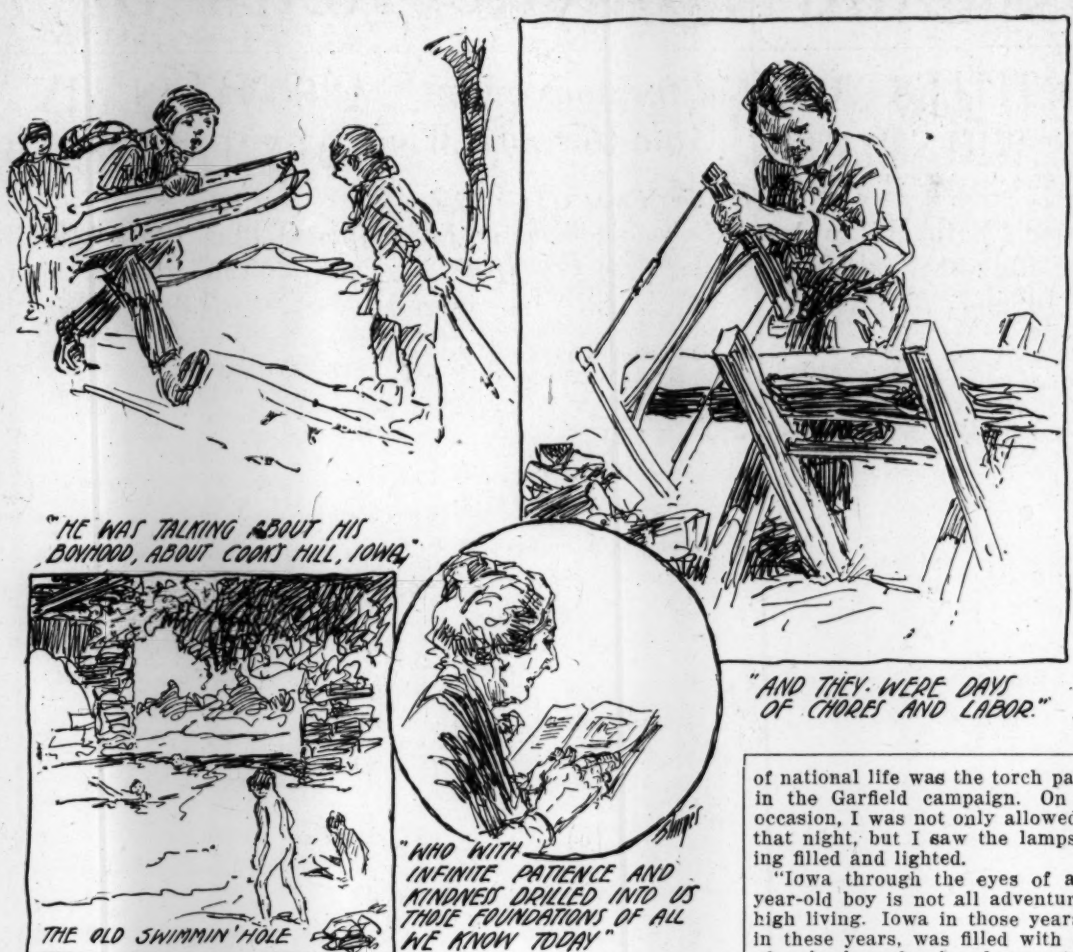
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Amid the Scenes of Mr. Hoover's Youth on Iowa Farm



Episodes of Hoover's Boyhood Prove Nominee 'Regular Feller'

His Reminiscences of "Old Swimming Hole" Days
Reveal Fun-Loving Lad, Indulging Joyfully in
Sports of Youths of His Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—How untrue is the picture that has grown up in some quarters of Herbert Hoover as a reserved, aloof engineer, wearing a high stiff collar and taking little interest in those around him, is disclosed in one of the rare instances where he put down on paper the most intimate feelings of a relaxed mood.

He was talking about his boyhood, about Cook's Hill, Iowa, "that great long hill where, on winter nights, we slid down at terrific speeds with our tumblers tight to home-made sleds." He talked about "the old swimming hole, under the willows down by the railroad bridge," of catching rabbits according to instructions in the Youth's Companion, and of boyhood days in a Quaker family where, oddly enough, even the Youth's Companion was looked upon askance and growing boys were only expected to read "the Bible, the encyclopedia, or those great novels wherein the hero overcomes the Devil Rump."

Enjoys Talking About Iowa

Mr. Hoover's fun-loving, human, and spontaneous warmth of feeling came out in this talk in which he cut loose, from beginning to end, from the clear-cut but practical reflections which are apt to be imbedded in his speeches. The occasion was the meeting of the Iowa Society of Washington, last November. Mr. Hoover is a native of Iowa and enjoyed talking about it.

"I am presumed to deal on all public occasions with heavy economic discussions, with terrific volleys of statistics, diatribes on national delinquencies, or sovereign remedies for national economic woes, or solemn assurances as to the progress of national welfare," Mr. Hoover began solemnly.

And then he suddenly switched his mood. "But I prefer to think of Iowa as I saw it through the eyes of a 10-year-old boy." Back in those sledding days on Cook's Hill, Mr. Hoover went on, they had a method "of thawing out frozen toes with ice water. Today the swimming hole, under the willows down by the railroad bridge, is still operating efficiently, albeit modern mothers probably compel their youngsters to take a bath to get rid of clean mud when they come home. The hole still needs to be deepened, however. It is hard to keep from pounding the mud with your hands and feet when you shove off for the 30 feet of a cross-channel swim."

Tells About Rabbit's Escape

Then there was that matter of catching rabbits. It seems that Mr.

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Issue of Free Speech by Radio Raised on Behalf of Socialists

Protests on Proposed Denial of Permit to Station
Named for E. V. Debs Pour in on Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The issue of free speech over the ether has been raised in acute form before the Federal Radio Commission. Letters from all parts of the country are being received protesting the proposed cancellation of the license of Station WEVD, the Socialist radio-casting plant in New York. No case exactly like it has been raised heretofore, accounting in part for the mass of correspondence coming from churches, colleges and other non-Socialist sources, in addition to the letters of protest from interested parties.

Station WEVD is the Socialist Party's only station, and it is claimed that the withdrawal of its license just before the election and in the middle of the campaign would be construed adversely, even though the action were taken for purely technical reasons. The letters EVD were the initials of the late Eugene V. Debs, who ran for President on the Socialist ticket. The station is a small one and was included in the 162 which were notified, May 25, that they had not satisfied the commission that "public interest, convenience or necessity" would be served by granting their applications for renewal of licenses.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS H. N. WILLS
DEFENDS TITLERetains Women's British
Tennis Singles Champion-
ship in Straight Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills, American tennis star, retained her British championship in the women's singles at Wimbledon today, defeating Sororita Eila de Alvarez, brilliant young Spanish player, in a great crowd, which included the King and Queen, 6-2, 6-3.

The Spanish girl made a wonderful effort in the second set, and had a three-hour battle with the American. She played with a steady hand and ran out six straight games. Sororita Alvarez extended Miss Wills to a greater effort than she has been forced to exert before this year. The challenger exhibited a faultless backhand and sent many long, skimming shots past the American, but Miss Wills was able to meet them with a greater effort than she has been forced to exert before this year. The challenger exhibited a faultless backhand and sent many long, skimming shots past the American, but Miss Wills was able to meet them with a greater effort than she has been forced to exert before this year.

Lacks Usual Accuracy

The champion's heavy artillery finally brought surrender. Miss Wills was not her usual accurate self in the first set and part of the second, many of her shots intended for the corners going out. Once she got the proper balance she was playing well, and her Spanish defenses until she got her rhythm.

The crowd that jammed around the gates showed that it was difficult to get into the stadium. Miss Wills and Sororita de Alvarez played five minutes' practice. The American girl was dressed all in white and Sororita de Alvarez had a touch of color in a flaming orange bandana. Miss Wills took the first game on her service.

King George and Queen Mary arrived just before play started for the second game and Miss Wills attracted attention while the Spanish sororita made a curtsy.

Sororita de Alvarez then took the second game from 30, but the American girl went into a 2-to-1 lead after a long dueling game when Miss Wills finally took on a service ace.

The Spanish girl was playing well and the crowd's sympathies were markedly with her, because Miss Wills was expected to outclass her completely.

Spanish Girl Plays Well

The fourth game went to the Spanish girl who was playing beautifully, scoring several fine shots, and the champion and the galleries roared for her when she rushed the net and passed Miss Wills perfectly. The score in games was 1-2, 2-1, 3-0, 4-1. The champion extended, took the fifth game on her own service and then served for the first time to take the lead 4 to 1. Sororita de Alvarez had the advantage point only to lose the game when Miss Wills came through to even the points and then later to score powerful ace after ace.

With the game score tied in the second set, the American girl swept ahead victoriously. She took the seventh game from 15 and then captured the eighth after a long desperately fought duel which was carried to deuce. The ninth and final game was won by Miss Wills taking the game at love and with the set and match, 6-3. The match by points:

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FOURTH SET

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FIFTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

SIXTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

SEVENTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

EIGHTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

NINTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

TENTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

ELEVENTH SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Twelfth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Thirteenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Fourteenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Fifteenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sixteenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Sororita Alvarez 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Seventeenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

Tryouts Indicate United
States Team Has StrengthWykoff Features, Winning 100-Meter Dash in Olympic
Record Time—Paddock Shut Out—
World Mark Equaled

That the United States is going to be represented by one of the strongest track and field teams that has ever been entered in the Olympic Games becomes more and more certain and the finals of the tryouts this afternoon on Soldiers Field, Boston, are expected to add still more to the evidence toward that fact which was brought out in the preliminaries Friday afternoon.

With the possible exception of the 1600-meter hammer throw, the javelin, the throw, the 1500-meter run, the performances at Friday's tryouts were of the highest order and some of the athletes showed that they were fully able to equal the best performances in their specialties, but that under favorable conditions, they can better the existing marks.

The feature event of Friday's trials was the 100-meter dash. Not in a long time has such an array of fast sprinters been gathered together as was the case in this event and the United States Olympic record of 10.3-58, was equaled no less than eight times before the final was completed, showing that the United States is going to make the team. Frank C. Wykoff of Glendale (Calif.) High School, was the particular star of the event as he ran the 100-meter dash in 10.3-58, the fastest time in the history of the Los Angeles A. C., one of the fastest in the world, was equaled in the first semifinal heat.

Hahn Is Impressive

Lloyd Hahn of the Boston Athletic Association gave a very impressive exhibition in winning the first heat of the 800-meter run in 51.3-58, the fastest time in the history of the event. He took things easy over the last 75 yards of the course and appeared able to cut some 2s. from that time if pressed. S. H. Martin, a former champion, was one of the favorites to make the Olympic team, was shut out in the second heat.

That the United States will have some of the 110-meter hurdles was shown when J. Ross Nichols of Stanford University equaled the Olympic record for the event when he won the first heat in 22.1-58. Nichols, a former champion, was one of the favorites to make the Olympic team, was shut out in the second heat.

The fourth game went to the Spanish girl who was playing beautifully, scoring several fine shots, and the champion and the galleries roared for her when she rushed the net and passed Miss Wills perfectly. The score in games was 1-2, 2-1, 3-0, 4-1. The champion extended, took the fifth game on her own service and then served for the first time to take the lead 4 to 1. Sororita de Alvarez had the advantage point only to lose the game when Miss Wills came through to even the points and then later to score powerful ace after ace.

With the game score tied in the second set, the American girl swept ahead victoriously. She took the seventh game from 15 and then captured the eighth after a long desperately fought duel which was carried to deuce. The ninth and final game was won by Miss Wills taking the game at love and with the set and match, 6-3. The match by points:

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TENTH SET

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Eleventh SET

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Twelfth SET

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Sixteenth SET

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Seventeenth SET

Miss Wills 4 4 4 3 0 1 4 6—21—3

U. S. TITLES WON
BY WRESTLERSAnnapolis Matman Provides
the Biggest Upset of
Olympic Trials

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Subliminal approval of the Olympic committee, which has named winners of the final trials and United States Amateur Athletic Union Championships Friday night, will make up the United States Olympic team.

125-Pound class, Robert D. Hewitt, University of Michigan; 135-pound, Alvin Morris, University of Illinois; 145-pound, Clarence Berryman, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; 158-pound, Lloyd C. Appleton, Cornell College; 175-pound, Ralph W. Hammonds, University of Texas; 190-pound, Ensign H. L. Edwards, United States Naval Academy; heavyweight, Edward N. George, University of Michigan.

In addition to the finals winners, alternates are to be named, probably division winners-upon the basis of the preliminary round, he outpointed Albert Craig of the Boys' Club, Erie, Pa., and Richard Cole, a wrestler from Ames, Ia., competing unattached. He then defeated E. M. Andes of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Cecil L. Paxson, University of Kansas star, in the final round. In the final, he won by a decision over Ralph L. Lupton of Northwestern University, Western Conference titleholder.

Morrison, a wrestler from Ames, Ia., competing unattached. He then defeated E. M. Andes of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Cecil L. Paxson, University of Kansas star, in the final round. In the final, he won by a decision over Ralph L. Lupton of Northwestern University, Western Conference titleholder.

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Seventeenth SET

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Californians and
Yale Oarsmen WinPacific Coast Crew Defeats
Columbia Eight as Eli
Downs Princeton

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Two college crews from opposite sides of the continent—Yale University and the University of California—swept down the placid surface of the Schuylkill River Friday night to brilliant victories which blazed the trail to Amsterdam for one of them.

Winning worthy rivals, these two machines qualified to meet in the final for the right to sail for the Olympic Games next week as the United States entry in the eight-oared rowing race.

In the fading light of early evening these two favorites came through in their semifinal heats to win California had to beat off a courageous challenge from its old rival, Columbia University, and Yale was called upon to come from behind to vanquish Princeton University. Like true champions, they met the test and emerged victorious by almost exactly the same margin—half a length of a shell.

Yale's Fast Time

Yale, rowing first, in conditions which might have been the slightest bit bettered for high speed, made the faster time in victory, covering the 2000-meters—13 yards less than a mile and a quarter—in the surprising time of 5m. 14-4s. How close was the race, suggested by the fact that the Yale crew, which had a 15-2-54, just three-fifths of a second slower than the winner.

But this was discouragement to Woodruff, R. Tappan, Yale's sophomore stroke of Yale, to see Princeton beat him at his own game of high stroking and he kept the beat down and bided his time, letting perfect oarsmanship and power get into their work.

Stroke for stroke and bow for bow came California and Columbia down the placid surface of the Schuylkill River Friday night to brilliant victories which blazed the trail to Amsterdam for one of them.

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British and American Pressmen Honor Lord Burnham in London

Amusing Tilt Between Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet Whose Incursion Into the Field of Magazine Writing Has Recently Aroused Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nearly 500 people connected with the British and American Press gathered at the Savoy Hotel recently at a luncheon given by the Institute of Journalists to do honor to Viscount Burnham on his retirement from newspaper ownership and on his return from India, where he had been a member of the government commission inquiring into its constitution.

R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London Daily Express, was in the chair, and most of the leading newspaper proprietors and editors in the British press were present, together with Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, and other members of the Government.

The menu was contained in a reproduction of the Daily Telegraph and Courier of June 29, 1855, as the great newspaper which has now been taken over by Sir William and Sir Gomer Berry from Lord Burnham was then called.

During the proceedings, a large clock, requiring two husky attendants to carry in, was presented to Lord Burnham by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the case being made by Chippendale, while the timepiece was made in 1770 at a clockmaker's shop opposite the present offices of the Daily Telegraph in Fleet Street.

Lord Burnham in the course of his speech said he looked upon a newspaper as "a pillar instead of a power."

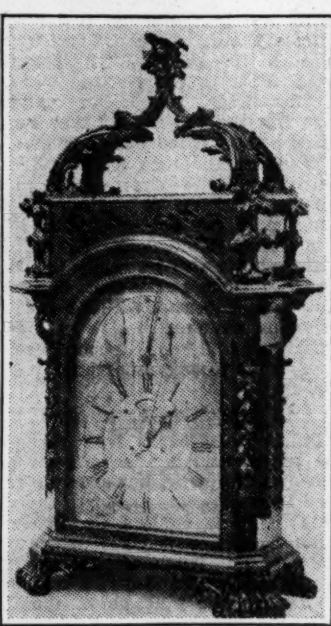
Mr. Baldwin, in reviewing the versatile activities of Lord Burnham in many fields, made facetious reference to the fact that no newspaper had ever asked him (Mr. Baldwin) to write a paid article (though readers of the Monitor will remember that Mr. Baldwin did this journal the compliment of sending a message which was published in its British Industrial Supplement June 1, 1926.)

"I am now a sexagenarian," said the Prime Minister. "My colleagues with a glance at Lord Birkenhead, sitting beside him) are popular and in request. I have never had a single offer of any kind to make a single contribution of any kind on any subject to the press. I am not of a jealous nature, yet sometimes when I read what I believe has been solicited and rewarded with a remuneration which seems to me of full value, I cannot help feeling that if I tried I might produce something that might be worth at least, if not a penny a line, a penny a mile."

He added with another side glance at Lord Birkenhead (one of the pillars of the Liberal-Conservative post-war Coalition government): "I could write quite an interesting history of the fall of the Coalition."

The humor of the observations and the humor of the recent recurrence of protests by pressmen against Lord Birkenhead's fresh incursion into magazine writing while he is still holding high office. Lord Birkenhead caused much amusement by replying that he and the Marquess of Reading had been trained in journalism and undergone a long apprenticeship in its pursuit, and remarked that they proposed by every legitimate means in their power to "resist the competition of sexagenarian amateurs."

Chippendale Clock



TRIBUTE TO PRESS LEADER
This Bracket Timepiece, Which, Despite Its Appearance of Modest Size, Will Give Two Husky Men Plenty to Carry It, Was Presented by British Press Men to Lord Burnham on His Giving Up Ownership of London's Daily Telegraph. The Clock Itself Was Made in 1770 in a Shop Opposite the Telegraph Office, the Handsome Case Being the Work of Chippendale.

other than Mount Isa in recent years, and it is believed in many quarters that this great field, which is attracting more than ordinary interest, will help to offset the progressive exhaustion of many of the world's oldest and greatest mines. This hopeful view of the recently discovered Mount Isa silver-lead field in the Central West of Queensland was made by H. Marshall, Undersecretary for Mines, in a review of the mining activities of Queensland for last year.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the total value of the mineral production of Queensland, including gold, was £1,645,991, compared with £1,608,741 in 1926, an increase of £37,250 for last year. The tin yield last year was £192,774, compared with £174,147 in 1926. The value of copper won in 1927 was £218,842, as against £73,591 in 1926.

Britain and Persia Near Solution of Serious Problems

Several Disputes Between the Two Countries Settled by Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent signature of an agreement covering several of the disputes in which Persia and Great Britain have been engaged for some time raises the hope here that a settlement will soon be reached of the other contentious issues between the two countries, and between Persia and her neighbor, Iraq. The agreement covers the vexed question of capitulations, the future use of Persian air and airdromes by Imperial Airways on the England-India route.

Old Grievance Arranged
Another "incident" which has recently been settled centered round the Persian demand for the withdrawal of some Iraqi customs officials from the Persian island of Abadan. The island of Abadan, which is admittedly Persian territory, lies right athwart the "Shat-el-Arab," which is the name given to the two rivers of Mesopotamia from their confluence at Basrah down to the mouth. The disputes had a counter-part in 1925 when the Persian authorities placed an armed sailing launch opposite Fao, a customs post on Iraqi territory facing Abadan, with orders to prevent ships calling at Fao or paying customs dues.

This particular dispute was soon disposed of by the removal of the Iraqi official from the shore to a near-by boat, but a settlement is still far from being reached in a number of other questions. The origin of most of these dates back to 1922, when Great Britain successfully sponsored the candidature of Faisal, Meccan, for the post of King in Iraq. Another bone of contention between Iraq and Persia is the fact that the nomadic tribesmen on the frontier live sometimes on one side of the border and sometimes on the other. And they do not always live at peace. When there is trouble, the losers frequently take refuge from Iraqi justice on Persian soil and vice versa.

Sir Khazal Khan
One dispute centers round Sir Khazal Khan, the paramount Sheikh of Mohammedan. This ruler, who is noted for his friendliness to Great Britain, had been practically independent, but in April, 1925, he and his two sons were suddenly arrested by order of the Shah of Persia and taken away to Teheran, where they still remain. The charge against him was that he had instigated rebellion against the central Government.

Points Involved in Dispute
The map illustrating the position of the Anglo-Persian Oil Fields in relation to the Shat-el-Arab and the islands of Abadan and Bahrein. Government, and the implication behind this, though not actually formulated, was that the British had egged him on to do it. Mohammedan shares with Basrah the trade of the Shat-el-Arab and is particularly important for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The Bahrein group of islands in

the Persian Gulf has formed the subject of an exchange of notes between London and Teheran during the past few months, and the controversy over this issue has not yet been finally settled. The islands were claimed by Persia on the ground that they were for a time in Persian hands toward the end of the eighteenth century. But they have been ruled by an Arab dynasty ever since and Great Britain supports the claim of the latter with which she has been allied for many years.

Two other major issues complete the tale of the problems awaiting solution between the three countries. One is the refusal of Persia to repay certain sums of money expended by Great Britain during the war, and regarded by the latter as having been offset by claims for war damages. The other is the British request for the right of passage over Persian soil by the airplanes of Imperial Airways en route to and from India. The Shah has now agreed "in principle" that he will enter into an agreement with the company on this question.

Many people here believe that they can trace the hand of Moscow not merely in the air issue but in the other matters in regard to which Persia is at loggerheads with Britain, thus indicating that the Soviet Government is not only Bolshevik, but inherits the old Tsarist foreign policy which several times brought Britain and Imperial Russia into sharp conflict over their respective interests in Persia.

SHANGHAI—In Dr. H. H. Kung, a direct descendant of Confucius, the great Chinese sage, China has produced a statesman of ability, foresight and a boldness of utterance which make him a significant personal factor in the Nationalist Government, in which he holds the portfolio of Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

In a recent exposé of the economic situation of China he was responsible for an analysis of the country's economic ills which has been accepted with much acclaim at a time when radical forces continue to assail the existing political and economic fabric.

"China today is actually facing a crisis which for the lack of a more appropriate name might be called economic suicide," he declared, and delivered a sharp rap at the forces of radicalism by adding: "This is the very situation that is seized upon by professional agitators to imbue the minds of the populace with the sugar-coated pernicious doctrines of Communism, and they have succeeded in inflicting untold afflictions on merchants as well as laborers."

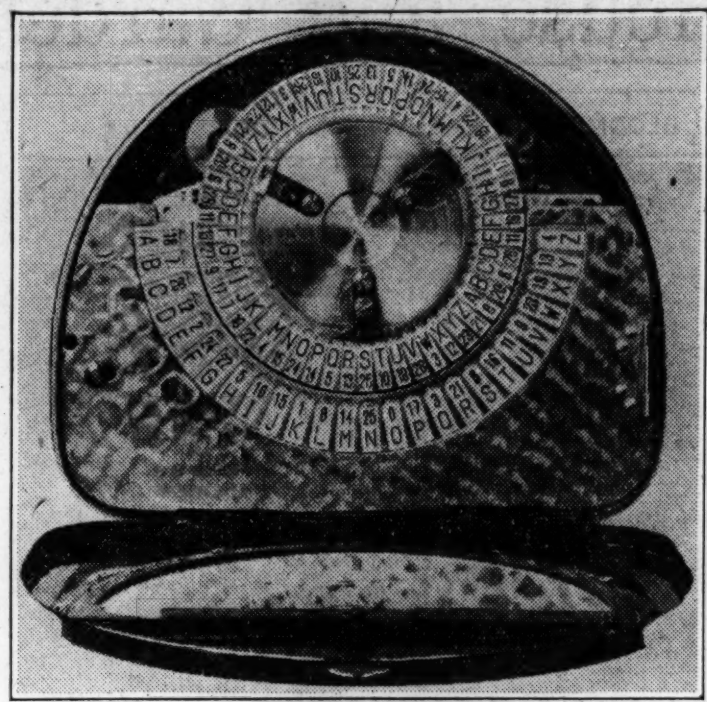
On assumption of his ministerial post at Nanking, he issued a declaration outlining his views and the objects he intends to hold before him. He stated that the country is engaged in an economic struggle of the first magnitude, and salvation can come only from the adjustment of conditions of the industrial and commercial classes. "There is needed a period of complete recuperation in order that enterprise may be revitalized. Steps should be taken for launching new enterprises or for the development of existing enterprises on a larger scale," he said.

Pleading for forbearance in national efforts, he analyzed the situation in these terms: "China today is actually facing a crisis which for the lack of a more appropriate name might be called economic suicide. Both in the industrial and commercial fields we see unmistakable signs of adversity with the result that the people are subjected to great sufferings and hardships."

"Communism has, of course, been given a crushing blow by the party-purification movement undertaken

war, Haiti had no hesitation in ranging itself on the side of France. France has been absorbing only 6.5 per cent of Haitian exports, despite the fact that more than 70 per cent of the exports reach Europe via the French port of Hayre. This situation the Haitians are sure can be improved. They purpose also to establish in Paris a permanent museum of Haitian products and also to prepare a traveling exhibition for the provinces. While the chamber is essentially commercial, it has, nevertheless, a certain political and cultural interest, for the Haitians desire to weld together as closely as possible every link that joins the two republics. In no capital are Haitians received with more warmth than in Paris.

Cryptic Writing Develops Into Fine Art



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Ciphering Machine Defies Detection From the Outside

Russian Engineer Invents Machine Said to Insure Absolute Secrecy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Marconi-Kryha ciphering machine is the invention of A. von Kryha, a Russian engineer resident in Germany. Semicircular in shape and rather smaller than a portable typewriter, this machine is an instrument for translating any document into a form in which it can be openly transmitted, with the assurance that no person, however clever he may be deciphering, will be able to do so unless he has the machine and the key.

The ordinary risks attaching to a code are absent, for with the Kryha the code is determined by a key group consisting of one number and two letters, which may be verbally communicated to the persons concerned and need never be written. The loss of a machine would thus be immaterial. The number of key groups possible is so great that it has been calculated that if 10,000,000 persons had standard ma-

Dr. Kung at Nanking Outlines Need for Chinese Recuperation

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor Attacks Forces of Radicalism and Communism—Capital and Labor Must Agree

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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chines, each would have 90,000,000,000,000 codes at his command without duplicating any of the others. If leakage of a key group is suspected it can be altered daily on a prearranged plan.

Part of the machinery of this simple but ingenious instrument consists of a gear wheel on which the teeth can be spaced in any way desired, that is, in groups of any number of teeth. Thus in the case of a large organization using a number of machines these gear wheels could be specially spaced. The mechanism is such that a letter occurring more than once in any message is represented by a different letter each time that it occurs in the cipher. This holds good, however long the message may be. Thus the two words "British Empire" appear as "GQAGP KIGTDX." The letter "I" appearing three times in the text is differently represented each time in the cipher, while "G" which occurs three times in the cipher, represents a different letter each time in the text.

In the case of long messages these may be coded by any standard code and then ciphered by the Marconi-Kryha machine if absolute secrecy is desired.

League Regrets Brazil's Lapse From Membership

Labor Office Contribution, However, Is Sent Along as Usual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The withdrawal of Brazil from the League of Nations is very much regretted by other state members of the League. For, as one of the most important of the South American states, Brazil had an important rôle to play in the League. Moreover, her retreat from the League has incidentally created a conundrum for the Secretariat, which may well tax the ingenuity of the Council to solve, for while Brazil has withdrawn from the Assembly of the League, she considers herself entitled to retain her seat in the International Labor Office, and has sent a check to the secretary-general to cover her contribution toward the expenses of the office to the end of the year.

Every member of the League is entitled to be also a member of the labor organization. In fact, the two things go together. The question is whether such an association limits the official participation in the work of the Labor Office to the members of the League. The Secretariat, jealous of its prerogatives, holds that it does, and so Brazil's contribution to the International Labor Office remains in the pigeonhole of the secretary-general.

Did not Costa Rica, when it left the League, also cease to be a member of the International Labor Office? And although Germany and Austria took part in the conference of the Labor Office before they became members of the League, they were especially invited to do so by the peace conference. That, therefore, does not afford any precedent for separate membership of the Labor Office. In fact, it has always been the view of the League that it alone has the mandate to make appointments to the Labor Office.

The International Labor Office naturally holds a different view. The International Labor Conference is, according to its view, no less representative of the states which send delegates to it, than the Assembly or the Council of the League, for they are all appointed with the official sanction of their governments. Brazil does not ask to be elected to the Labor Office; she is there already, and whether it is by virtue of her past membership of the League or not does not seem to the Labor Office to matter a button.

NASHA OPPOSES GOVERNMENT
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—A declaration of uncompromising opposition to the Mahmud Cabinet has been made by Nasha Fasha. He urged the wafd to utilize every means to combat the ministry whose only right was the might of British support and influence. Wisa Bey Wassef and Mohamed Basyouni Bey and other speakers adopted a similar tone of hostility to Mahmud Pasha and his colleagues. It is generally anticipated that the dissolution of Parliament will take place at the end of the month.

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MIAMI, FLA.

French Savants Are Studying Interplanetary Navigation

Modern "Jules Verne" Envisages Possibility of Traveling to Other Planets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Astronautics: this new word has been coined by French natural scientists to mean interplanetary or interstellar navigation, and an Astronomical Commission has been created to study seriously the problem of traveling from the earth to another planet.

This commission is made up of no fantastic idealists. It was established by one of the most eminent groups in France, namely, the Société Astronomique de France. Last year, one of its members, Robert Esnault-Pelterie, delivered a remarkable address envisaging the possibility, at a date sooner than the public generally imagines, of interplanetary voyages. Jules Verne wrote of a party being shot up toward the moon and of arriving back safely on our planet. M. Esnault-Pelterie has argued along similar lines and with such soundness that he has succeeded in convincing the Société Astronomique that a committee might well be appointed to work sedulously on this problem.

The "Commission d'Astronautique" is made up of such distinguished Frenchmen as Robert Esnault-Pelterie, André Hirsch, J. H. Rosny, E. Fichot, president of the Astronomical Society of France, and General Ferrière and General Charbonnier, among others. M. Hirsch has founded the "Prix Rep-Hirsch" by which until 1930 the sum of 5000 francs will be given annually to the author of the best original work on any phase of astronautics which will contribute to the final settlement of the question of how to go from here to the moon or to Mars. At a time when the Germans are busy experimenting

with rockets in the hope of someone reaching altitudes not yet visited by any human person, it is interesting to find a movement along similar lines proceeding in France.

M. Fichot, in a recent bulletin of the Astronomical Society, has this to say in speaking of astronautics: "The least progress realized in any direction whatever can have for the future of humanity incalculable consequences."

BIG CHEMICAL FIRMS IN FRANCE TO MERGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—An important merger of French chemical firms is announced. The Usines du Rhône and Poulenc Frères companies after some years of competition have decided to join together, with a capital of \$3,000,000 francs, and to be called the Société des Usines Chimiques Rhône-Poulenc.

As a result of this union large economies are anticipated, besides the gain which will come from a collaboration of the former staffs of the two groups. It is anticipated as a result of this move that Swiss chemicals will be imported less into France, but that in return the Swiss industries are to be given wider scope in such markets as those of the Far East.

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African Scenes in Memorial to Dr. Livingstone

Sculpture Illustrates Life of Famous Pioneer and Will Be of Concrete

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—A novel feature of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone is to be a series of sculpture tableaux illustrating his life's work, which are to be placed in the home in which he was born in Blantyre. The first floor of the tenement is to be opened up into what will be known as the "Livingstone Gallery." The regularly spaced bay recesses in the various rooms (used in Scotland for "box beds" and no longer encouraged by housing crusaders) are being retained to hold the series of tableaux. The tableaux are unique in sculpture and may be said to adapt this art to the modern conditions of the cinema. They are shown under artificial lighting, which intensifies the dramatic effect.

The series begins with "Vision" and then comes "Truth," where the explorer is seen expounding the gospel. The African types seen in profile are extraordinarily well done, and the figure of Livingstone seated under the roof of a native hut is remarkably convincing. Made in reinforced concrete, the figures will be indefinitely durable. This memorial has the merit not only of commemorating the man, but of giving a vivid impression to the generations to follow of the nature, aims and inspirations of his travels. In collaboration with the architects of the memorial, F. Meares and Garraway Wilson, the tableaux are being designed and made by C. Pilkington Jackson and colored by Campbell Mackie of Glasgow.

It is hoped that the tableaux will be presented by the various societies with which Livingstone was associated. Five have already been promised, including one by King Khama's tribe in Africa. This native king, whose father asked the missionary explorer for "medicine to take away his angry proud heart," has telegraphed, offering to bear the cost of a picture.

The National Memorial is progressing and the work of restoration of the house has begun. Ten acres of fine land have been acquired and in a district which has been made ugly by pits and factories there will be a beauty spot on the banks of the Clyde open to the public. Funds have poured in from all over Scotland—over 1100 Sunday schools having raised £1750, but a sum of £4000 is still required. Recently a group of Persian gentlemen who met Livingstone in 1856 sent £50 toward the scheme. These gifts are proof of the fact that Livingstone's life history is a religious asset of the world.

DEBATING CONTEST IN CHINA
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—Preliminary contests were held here recently to select the 12 students who are to participate in the annual oratorical meet at Tsinghua College. The speeches are given in both English and Chinese and the following are among the subjects chosen for the debates: Tariff Autonomy for China, the Mission of Chinese Youths, the Opium Problem and a Proposed Foreign Policy for China.

PARIS—A Franco-Haitian Chamber of Commerce has just been formed here with Louis Teinturier as president and Antoine Bervin as secretary-general. The offices are at 56 Boulevard St. Germain.

The new chamber of commerce will assume all the functions usual to such a body, becoming an information bureau on almost any topic of interest to the merchants and industrialists particularly of the two states. There is undoubtedly a close bond of affection between the peoples of France and Haiti. As M. Bervin pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, they have the same language, the same religion, and the same theory of democratic government. During the

House and Garden

Midsummer Work in the Care of the Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

WITH the passing of the spring phase of the garden and its many colorful displays, a time come when the dry season brings problems of summer care. Rapid growth of weeds, staking of plants and the necessity of frequent watering challenges the gardener to continued effort as interest may tend to lag. From March until June the pageant has passed in review and daffodils have been followed in succession by tulips, irises and peonies.

When the summer phase of the garden is reached there is perhaps no single display quite as engaging as these and the ardor of the gardener may therefore cool somewhat. However, if he has planned in an effective way to bridge over the gap with summer blooming perennials and annuals, the garden may still be full of interest.

In central Washington and other interior regions with an arid climate watering on account of the rapid evaporation is necessary to keep things growing. Sprinkling is not the ideal method for perennial borders, but there is no practical way of avoiding it. Furrow irrigation is more desirable, but it is not possible to use it except in the cutting garden where the flowers are grown in rows.

In the Middle of the Day

Sprinkling has a tendency to bring things down, while otherwise the plants would stand up pretty well. Also it encourages mildew, especially on pansies, certain roses and delphiniums. The business man is so inclined to come home from work in the evening and get busy with the hose, as a result of which the plants go into the night wet, a condition favorable to the development of mildew.

Pansies should be watered in the middle of the day, as the leaves then dry quickly and the ground about the plants will be comparatively dry by night. A little thoughtfulness in this regard will save trouble.

The amateur might do well to avoid the varieties of roses that are prone to mildew. Such are Crimson Rambler, Killarney, Her Majesty and certain others. Overhead watering in the evening is very likely to bring on mildew, if other conditions are favorable to its development and the variety is disposed to this fungus.

Late in the morning when the heat of the day is ahead is a better time. The bush roses do best if grown by themselves and irrigated in furrows.

Sprinkling may serve the useful purpose of washing the dust off the foliage in the perennial border, but that should not be necessary often. Many flowers are faded by water

from overhead, especially on bright days, and they often lose in luster and grace by such a method of watering. The writer never lets water strike irises when in flower, hence during the three weeks when they are in their glory the water is allowed to run freely from the hose in the iris garden without the use of a nozzle.

Evening Sprinkling for Lawn
Although sprinkling in the evening is clearly taboo for roses and any plant that tends to develop mildew, it is especially satisfactory for the lawn. The habit should, therefore, be formed of watering perennial borders in the daytime and the lawn in the evening.

Every garden should supply all household need for cut flowers throughout the summer. It is possible ordinarily to cut some of the perennial border, but as plenty of color is desirable there, it is advisable to provide a cutting garden where gladioli, China asters, marigolds, calendulas and other flowers may be grown. These should be planted in rows and in regard to cultivation and irrigation treated as vegetables. Here furrow irrigation is by all means the proper method, and it should be followed by cultivation, that is, hoeing and raking. One such cultivation will save one irrigation and the plants will be better for it.

To Conserve Moisture

The mulch made by hoeing and raking conserves moisture and promotes aeration of the soil. In the perennial border cultivation obviously is not practicable, and one must depend upon continued watering to supply the moisture needed.

He who has been thoughtful enough to work decayed vegetable matter into the ground in spring or the previous autumn will have a soil that is mellow and which, when summer comes, will be retentive of moisture. Sprinkling tends to compact the soil, a condition which is not conducive to the best growth of plants. However, if the soil contains plenty of humus, it will be mellow and not inclined to bake.

In an arid region it is advisable not only to spade rotted manure into the soil but to spread some on the surface as a mulch to conserve moisture. Plants with us do well with such treatment.

Extra Feeding

A little extra feeding of plants during the season of active growth will be well repaid. This especially applies to gladioli as the spading of manure into the soil previous to planting is not a good practice. It is better to withhold such fertilizer until the gladioli are well along and settled warm weather has come.

It may be scattered thinly in the irrigation furrows and the water percolating into the soil will carry the fertilizer elements to the roots. For this purpose finely ground sheep manure is excellent, and it is usually available in the West. It may be applied at the rate of one pound to 30 feet of row.

Nitrate of soda may be used in

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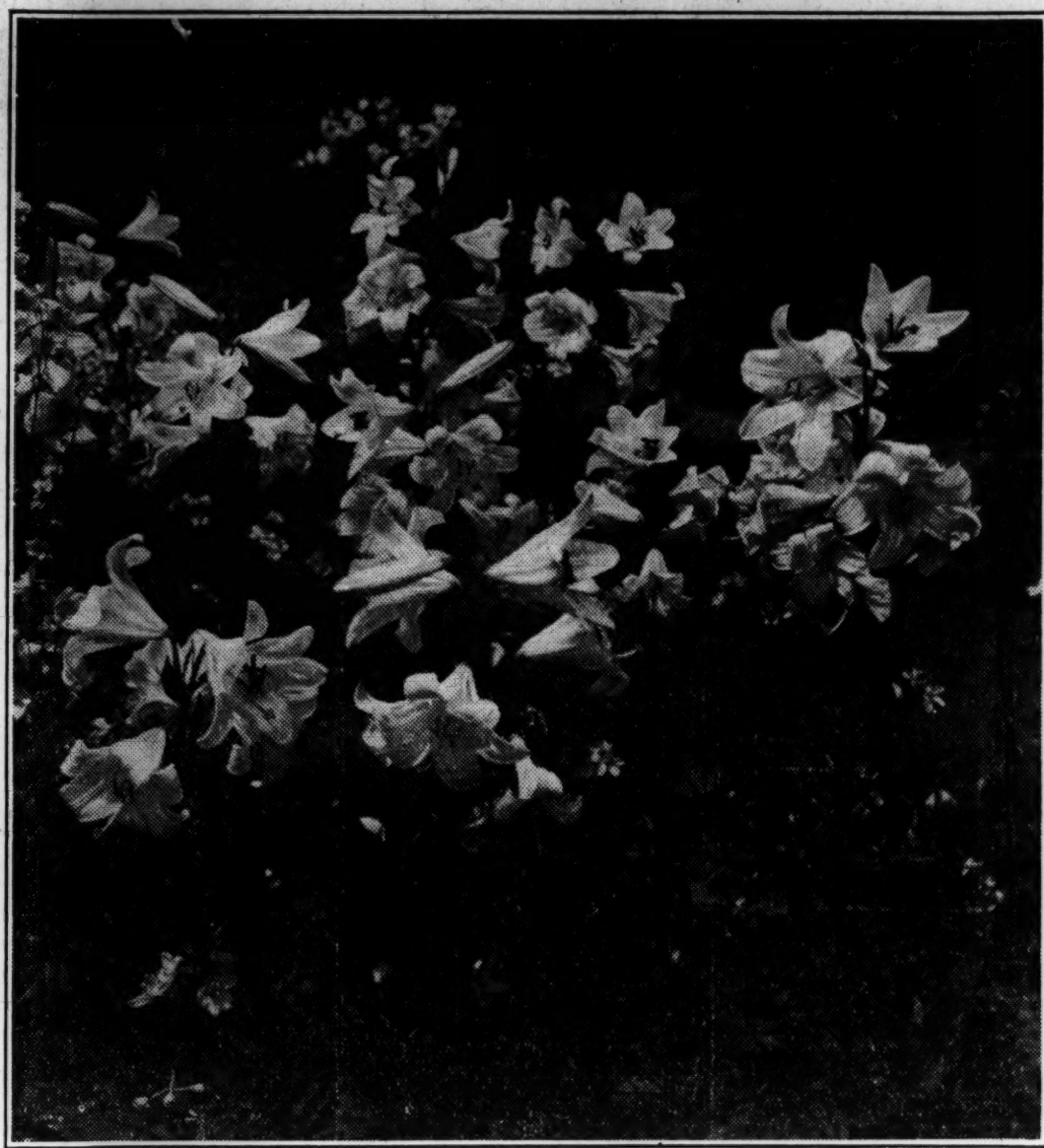
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FRAGRANTLY BLOOMING IN EARLY MIDSUMMER



Lilium Candidum, or Madonna Lily, a Subterranean-Rooting Variety Which, Though Not Native to the United States, Yet Blooms Charmingly in Many Gardens.

Dependable Types of Garden Lily

By J. HORACE MCFARLAND

AMONG the lilies which are easier to grow, I want to name a few rather in the order of their dependability. First let me mention Lilium regale, about which something was said in the first paper. I do this quite because while it is relatively new in American gardens, it is showing a remarkable inclination to be dependable. Brought from China a dozen or more years ago by E. H. Wilson, and the subject of a thrilling romance in its collecting and nurture, it has rapidly taken place as most beautiful and most desirable. It is white, with yellow markings inside and reddish markings outside. It is fragrant, particularly in the evening. The bulbs have the pleasant habit of blooming when quite young, and it seems almost incredible to see a two-foot stalk coming from a little bulb hardly larger than a half-dollar in diameter, and on that stalk two, three or four magnificent flowers opening their bells to the early June sunshine.

This Lilium regale is not only easy in this fashion but has a peculiar quality of doing its best, as I see it, on a slope, so that its wiry stems stick out and hold the flowers where one can look into them rather than down upon them. Stem-rooting, it may be planted so that at least 4 or 5 inches of soil cover the bulb.

Next as a dependable lily is one not at all white. It is the Tiger lily, or Lilium tigrinum, the rich salmon-orange petals of which, spotted as they are, adorn many an old garden corner. It is not very particular as to soil, is stem-rooting, and can be planted even in the spring, though very much better in the early fall. It seems to love fence corners and garden corners, where it tends to spread. It has a peculiarity in producing little black "bulbils" in the axils of the leaves, which are its easiest means of increase, because these fall to the ground and rather promptly become new little bulbs to carry on the race, or can be picked up and separately grown.

There are several forms of Lilium

Lilium Candidum

Perhaps next is the Madonna Lily, or Lilium candidum, of old gardens, with broad evergreen leaves. This is a subterranean rooting lily, not at all native to America, but nevertheless naturalized very considerably in this country in old gardens, where sometimes it does even so much better than we who are gardening thoughtfully and scientifically can make it do. Lilium candidum has one definite peculiarity. It has a rest period immediately after its bloom in the early fall, and that is the time it ought to be planted, for shortly thereafter it begins to grow again, starting its crown of leaves which endure over winter. Let no one, therefore, be other than sorry if he fails at making it prosper from spring planted bulbs. Late summer is the time to move it.

I hardly need describe a lily the fragrance and form of which have abundantly passed into literature. Its chaste whiteness, its glistening smoothness, and its delightful odor ought to be familiar.

Lilium tigrinum

Next as a dependable lily is one not at all white. It is the Tiger lily, or Lilium tigrinum, the rich salmon-orange petals of which, spotted as they are, adorn many an old garden corner. It is not very particular as to soil, is stem-rooting, and can be planted even in the spring, though very much better in the early fall. It seems to love fence corners and garden corners, where it tends to spread. It has a peculiarity in producing little black "bulbils" in the axils of the leaves, which are its easiest means of increase, because these fall to the ground and rather promptly become new little bulbs to carry on the race, or can be picked up and separately grown.

There are several forms of Lilium

Lilium Candidum

Perhaps next is the Madonna Lily, or Lilium candidum, of old gardens, with broad evergreen leaves. This is a subterranean rooting lily, not at all native to America, but nevertheless naturalized very considerably in this country in old gardens, where sometimes it does even so much better than we who are gardening thoughtfully and scientifically can make it do. Lilium candidum has one definite peculiarity. It has a rest period immediately after its bloom in the early fall, and that is the time it ought to be planted, for shortly thereafter it begins to grow again, starting its crown of leaves which endure over winter. Let no one, therefore, be other than sorry if he fails at making it prosper from spring planted bulbs. Late summer is the time to move it.

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tigrinum, any one of which is desirable, therefore I do not especially discuss them.

The Candlestick Lily

There is a family of lilies which has been the football of the botanists for some time. It may be Lilium elegans, or L. dauricum, or L. davuricum, but it is the same all the time. Its common name is Candlestick Lily, because its flowers are held upward, as well they may be, for the better display of their rich color in the sun of midsummer. This lily differs from the others in not caring at all for shade and in having no particular height of growth, for its stems are doing business in great bloom-heads at barely 18 inches of height.

Whatever be the ramification of the variety within the Candlestick lily group, any one of them will do well in nearly any garden spot, and as an accent to a green background this Candlestick lily is most desirable.

Lilium Hanson and the Speciosum
Not quite so dependable, and yet anything but difficult to have, is Lilium hansonii, with rather pale yellow ground, heavily-spotted flowers of such curious and novel form that they are always liked. A spot with a little shade seems to please them, and if they are pleased they go ahead to increase and possess the land.

I am treading on less sure ground as to dependability when I mention the Speciosum lilies, which are almost the most beautiful of all. In some places they grow with complete abandon; in some places they don't grow at all. In whatever form planted, whether it be the white one as album, the red one as rubrum, the larger-flowered one as Melpomene, they are most gorgeously beautiful and stately in bloom, most fragrant at the same time, and they tend to be permanent and desirable. I do not want to call them completely dependable, but I do advise anyone to adventure with them.

As the bulb emits stem roots, it must have depth.

Goldband Lily of Japan

Altogether hazardous to mention is Lilium auratum, the Goldband Lily of Japan, long famed as one of the most beautiful garden adornments available to us. It ought to be easy to have, for it grows on the slopes of Mount Fuji, Japan's famous volcano, where the soil that produces it is nothing but volcanic detritus overlaid with rotted vegetation. I presume if we could get these hard, little bulbs with roots, they would always flourish for us, but our American tendency to buy no bulbs without roots, and them accordingly has tempted the Japanese to transplant these bulbs into very rich soil, which fattens them for the market; this treatment makes the price relate to the circumference, and also so decreases their vitality that you need more the next year.

We shall keep on trying Auratum, and sometime it may happen that they will be so produced in this country as to be more dependable. Many experiments are going on now to bring them into easier garden use. I would not know how to do without them, because even one summer's result will well reward the cost and the effort, and there is always the fine chance that I may keep on.

I should mention that Auratum is a stem-rooting kind, and that its platyphylloids variety has flowers with fewer spots, of larger size, and borne on a taller, stronger stem.

Lilium Henry

A little more dependable than Auratum is Lilium Henry, another gift of Japan. It has been sometimes improperly called the Yellow Speciosum, because its form is somewhat like L. speciosum. It has a tawny or yellow hue, with green stripes, and gives a delightful exotic impression as it grows on stems not infrequently four to five feet high. It is a permanent in character, and once it is liked and liked those who like it, it may be expected to recur each year.

This is the third of three articles by Mr. McFarland on the lily. The first was published June 10, and the second June 20.

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John Wanamaker New York

Broadway at Ninth Street

The Hardy Phlox—Its Cultivation and Propagation

WITH a proper cutting bed, cuttings may be made in the latitude of New York from the green plants in June.

Propagations by Cuttings

To propagate by cuttings nip the terminal shoot. Lateral sprouts will soon start from the leaf axils, about three weeks later these young shoots will be four to six inches long. Using a very sharp knife, cut them off the parent plant with a heel, i. e., a small portion of the parent stem. On each of the cuttings leave only the terminal bud and the two leaves next below it. Plant them immediately, six inches apart, each way in the damp sand of the cutting bed. Keep the bed damp and shade it with a lattice of lath during the hottest hours of the day for about two weeks. By that time rootlets will begin to form. After that the shade will not be necessary except in extreme heat, but the bed must never be allowed to get dried out, nor must it be watered so much as to get sodden and rot the plants. It is sometimes necessary to water several times on a hot bright day, and not at all on a cloudy one. By fall the young plants will be ready to transplant to their permanent locations. They will blossom without fail the following summer.

Cuttings and root divisions are always true to the undivided parent variety.

Propagation From Seed

Phlox grows easily from seed. All the many varieties have been produced in this way, but growing from seed is not recommended to the gardener who is limited for space or time. Seedlings nearly always revert to the old lavender native type. People frequently say: "I had such pretty red and pink phlox and then after the third summer it all turned a muddy lavender." Now the fact of the matter is the seeds of the pretty tinted variety were allowed to mature. They shook off close around the parent plant, germinated and grew vigorously, choking out the named sort by the third year. Seedlings may be grown for fun if one has time and room for experimentation. As soon as ripe, seed should be planted in a nursery row. Transplant the young plants a year later to 12 inches apart in rows two feet apart, where they may be left until they bloom the second or third summer after planting. Most of these seedlings will be reverts, from each hundred plants a possible half-dozen will be worth saving. In 500 plants not more than one really new variety, one worthy of naming, may be found. This sounds discouraging, but it is not, really, to the gardener with time, room, and patience. It is exciting! One never knows what beautiful thing may appear in the next batch of seedlings, no matter how many muddy purples there were in this. The writer's garden has one

seedling only, saved from all the rest; salmon-pink with faintly pencilled blue eye and very lovely.

Varieties of Phlox

Listed below are the 20 varieties this gardener has found most satisfactory.

WHITE—Miss Lingard; faintly marked blue eye; earliest of all to bloom; very dark glossy foliage. From von Lassburg; splendidly large truss; miserum, Mrs. Jenkins; late; large with unusual, light green foliage. Tapis Blanc; finest dwarf white; good truss on 12-inch stem; best if planted in front of others.

SHELL PINK—Madame Paul Dutrie; a soft lovely color; does not fade; Hector; good color; not so tall as Mme. Paul Dutrie.

SALMON—Elizabeth Campbell; very fine color with white eye. General Chaney; deep salmon unmarked with white.

CLEAR PINK—Johnson's Favorite; new; tall; very rich color. Jules Sandeau; the very best dwarf pink; looks well with Tapis Blanc.

ROSE—Rynstrom; though this is one of the older varieties its boldly colored petals of unusually large flowers on tall stout stalks, and splendid color, make it the best of its class.

SCARLET—Coquellot; its flowers are small, its stems are slender, but it is rather hard to transplant, and when it comes anywhere near it for brilliancy of color.

RED—Hindenburg, or Commandant; same variety sold under both names; rather hard to transplant, and when it comes anywhere near it for brilliancy of color.

GARNET—R. Comte; the richest of velvety dark reds; comparable to the color of the "black" tulip, la tulipe noire.

LA VANDER—Eugene Danzavillier; a delightfully cool color without a trace of magenta.

PURPLE—Eclairer; purple with white eye.

WHITE, with prominently-marked rose eye—Bridesmaid.

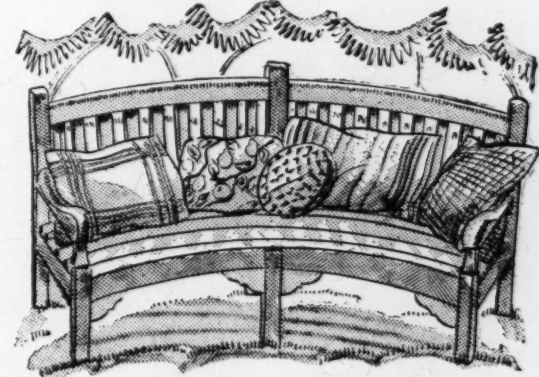
WHITE, with violet eye—Richard Wallace.

Since rock-gardens have become the means to the end of turning waste banks and corners into things of joy and beauty, the creeping phlox subulata has also come into prominence. An old favorite of a former generation, this hardy little phlox, often called moss pink, had almost ceased from cultivation and was found mainly as an "escape" along country roadsides, railroad embankments, and similar neglected locations, where it spread a sheet of rosy lavender-pink through June and early July.

The makers of the earliest well-thought-out rock gardens quickly realized its value and literally brought it back to cultivation. The roots are so very scanty that it is rather hard to transplant. But it will grow easily from seed scattered in the crevices of the rock ledges, where one wants it to grow. Once well started, it will self-sow and maintain its hold for years.

This article is in two parts, of which this is the second. The first was published June 25.

BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS



A New Shipment from England of

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Made From the Teakwood of Old Battleships

The sturdiest wood in the world goes into the making of battle-ships. And it was natural that it should occur to the British mind with its love of permanence and durability to convert the seasoned timbers of ships whose fighting and sailing days are over to the more peaceful uses of garden furniture. Few materials will so resist exposure. In fact, only to be compared to stone in their imperviousness, such seats may safely be left out of doors in all weathers. Their soft wood browns blend delightfully with the greens of lawns and shrubberies. They have a simplicity of design that accords well with the material, and their actual workmanship is as sturdy as the wood itself.

Curved benches, \$200. Straight benches, \$95. Armchairs, \$60.

Wrought Iron, Painted Lettuce Green,

English Willow and Italian Cane

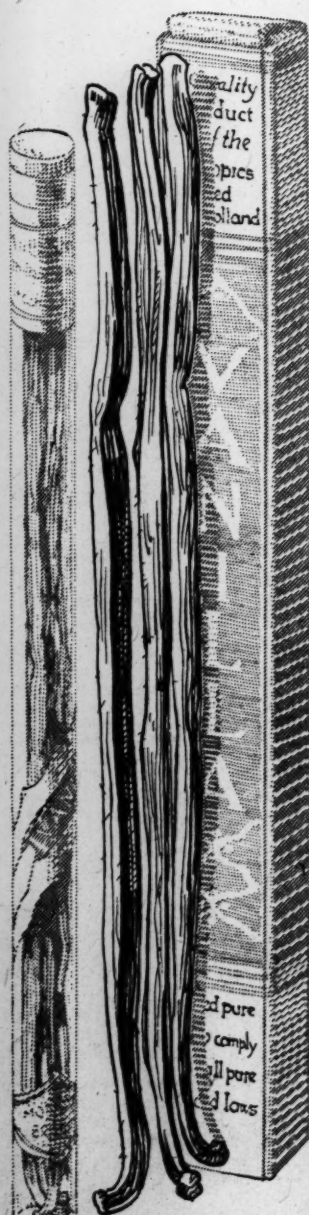
On the Fourth Floor Bridge other types of garden and veranda furniture may be seen with the teakwood pieces. The sophisticated wrought iron chairs, tables and benches, painted lettuce green, such as one sees in French gardens. The soft thrush brown English willow pieces with their cottage charm, and the graceful chaises longues, sofas and armchairs of Italian cane. As well as admirable armchairs and chaises longues of our own design.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Home As Museum Adjunct

By DOROTHY GRAFLEY

MUSEUMS the country over are creating period rooms in which, for the education and entertainment of the public, they are assembling articles of furniture contemporary with the date of the interior. This synthetic process of display is undoubtedly correct historically, but humanly almost unbelievable.

How many homes are there in the United States that can boast interiors exactly contemporaneous with the furnishings? How many families who have lived in this country over a period of 100 years or more have failed to amass a somewhat heterogeneous collection of articles eloquent not of one period but of the various periods through which members of the household have lived, and equipped their homes?

In fact, no period has ever ended abruptly and conclusively. Rather has it merged through the union of old ideas of design with the new from a transitional decade to the more complete change in pattern and environment.

An Actual 200-Years-Old Home

A monument to this gradual change in the conditions of living has been opened to the public as a unique museum in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. There, removed stone by stone from its original site near Harrowgate station in Frankford, the old Morris home Cedar Grove, more than 200 years old, now stands as silent evidence of the life of America from colonial days to the end of the nineteenth century.

It is the gift of Lydia Thompson Morris to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and constitutes a link in the colonial chain of old houses being reconditioned as supplementary museums under the direction of Fiske Kimball, architect, and director of the Pennsylvania Museum.

Miss Morris had known Cedar Grove when it was the home of her own people. She had played in its halls. She knew where every stick of furniture had been placed, and she saw to it that, as nearly as is humanly possible, the old home should be reassembled and restored, as a genuine human monument to actual conditions and actual taste during 200 years of American life.

At first it was a mere box of a thing, with a gable roof, erected in 1721 by Elizabeth Coates Paschall, daughter of the land's original owner and settler, Thomas Coates, and her husband, Isaac Paschall. Then the ancient dwelling could boast scarcely more than four rooms, extremely simple in the treatment of walls, overmantels and paneling.

The furniture of this early period was equally unpretentious, and there still remain, throughout the house, vestiges of this beginning in the old Windsor chairs.

The Chambers and Their Contents

Above stairs the field bed in Elizabeth Paschall's little bedroom, niched into its alcove, flaunts its glazed chintz matched by the hangings at the windows. As linen chests there are two bracketed footed chests of drawers; while a pair of Windsor side chairs, and—by the severely simple fireplace—a warming pan complete the furnishing. Although almost severe in effect, this little old room is undoubtedly luxurious compared with its very earliest stages. The Heppelwhite style is everywhere apparent, at first of some what early workmanship, then growing richer in design and developing graceful fluted posts rising from the floor to support a scalloped tester

of old mauve and white copper plate print.

This print is in itself interesting. It bears a signature, Feld P. E., which is thought to be that of the designer, in one of its elaborate scenes. In pattern it boasts lozenges and medallions that frame rustic scenes and hold them against a solid background of realistic flowers. The fabric is probably an importation from Alsace.

The mixing of periods in the furnishings is everywhere apparent. One may find a Heppelwhite bed, a Sheraton night table, a walnut desk with ogee feet, a pair of Windsor side chairs, a wicker cradle with pique ruffles, drop-leaf tables with X stretchers and many other pieces carrying the progressive story of acquisition from the early years of the eighteenth century well into the nineteenth.

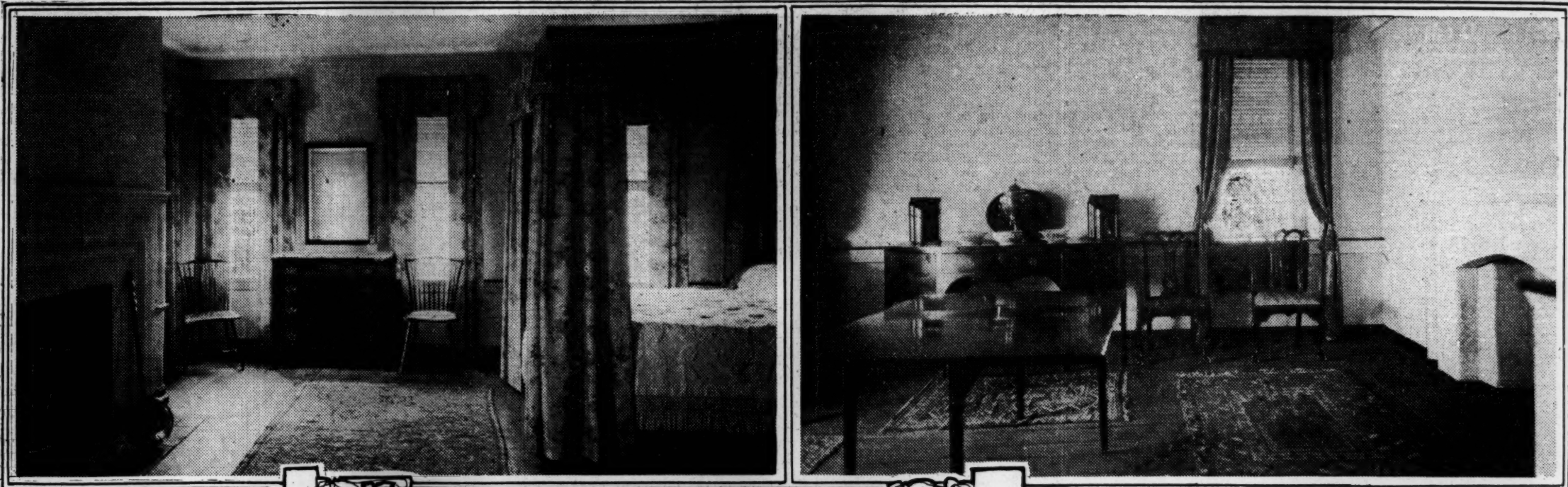
Elizabeth a Faithful Bookkeeper

Even as early as 1750 Cedar Grove was alluded to in a receipt as "her old house at Frankford," referring, of course, to Elizabeth Paschall. Certain it is that, in its earliest portion, it represents one of the oldest of all the old houses left standing in Pennsylvania.

From Elizabeth's accurate and lengthy accounts we learn that, in April, 1752, Elizabeth was again a building, for she bought 10,000 bricks with scantling, lime, sand and stones. In June we find her buying lath; in August shingles; and in September six dozen of tiles. In December, Elizabeth records a payment to Gustaf Heffeling of his bill of \$2.10s. "for ten days and a half work on her Negro Tom at Painting" her house.

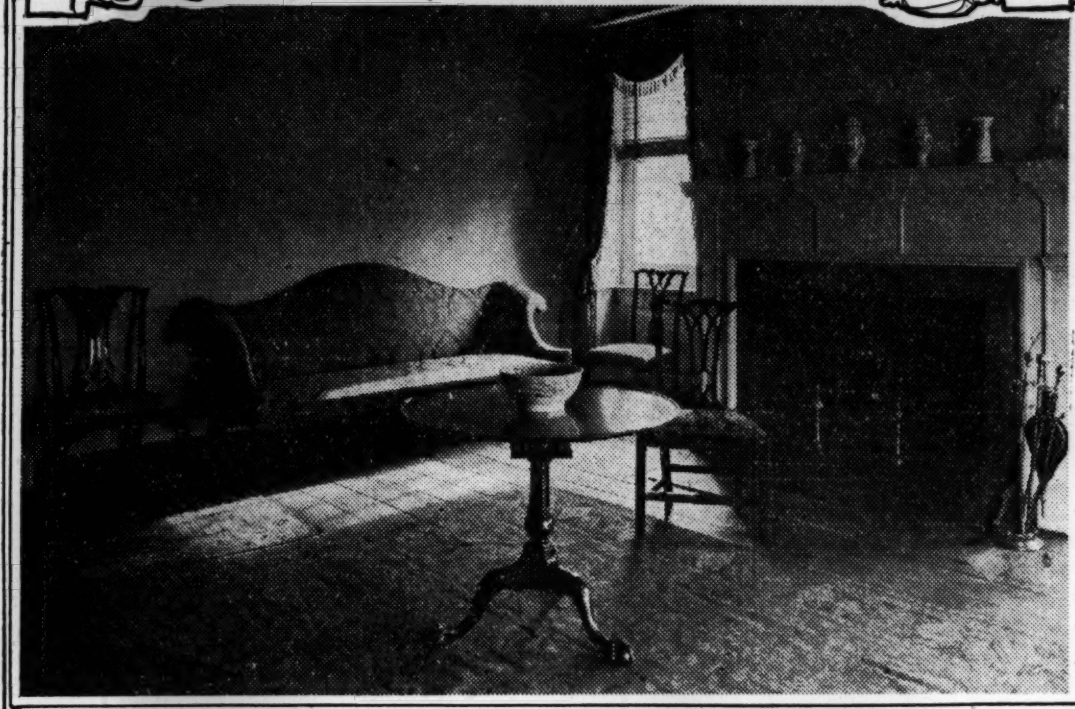
Each Generation Buys in Fashion Heppelwhite was much in favor about 1800 in Philadelphia, and the presence in the dining room of a Heppelwhite sideboard, knife boxes and table shows that when the old mansion was doubled in size, its occupants purchased the furniture needed to render livable this simple but stately old farmhouse. Furthermore, they did not purchase what to them would have seemed antiques, but chose rather a contemporary style favored by the elite. Cedar Grove was entering the aristocratic period of its development. It was not a farmhouse now, but a country house. So in one of its two oldest rooms, architecturally untouched, we find this later furniture. The parlor, one of the rooms in the

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM'S OLD-TIME QUAKER HOUSE, HAVING AN ACCUMULATION OF STYLES NATURALLY ACQUIRED



Three Interiors From "Cedar Grove," an Eighteenth-Century Mansion Built in the Frankford District of Philadelphia. It Has Now Been Moved to a New Location Near Memorial Hall

Photographs by Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum



latest addition, contains articles of furniture that round out the entire cycle of the mansion's existence from the William and Mary matched, walnut highboy and lowboy of the early 1700's to the window hangings which speak of the Victorian influence.

In this room also is a large Chippendale mirror with its half eagle half pheasant as a crest; a tall clock in paneled walnut case, with a pewter dial signed by Benjamin Reeve; and a set of 13 Philadelphia Chippendale side chairs—12, that is, were it not for one of the set now at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Evidence of Earlier Tenets As the architectural treatment of panels varies from the severe and plain to the graceful characteristics

of the Adam style, so also do the actual color tones of the rooms vary from the deeper pigments of blue in the old rooms to the pastel tones in the new. Refinement of decoration thus supplanted the vigorous though rigid early Quaker simplicity.

And so throughout, from the fundamental structure of the house to its furnishings, one is brought in intimate touch with the taste of two centuries. We may note the gradual loosening of Quaker rigidity, the gradual indulgence of a taste for the graceful if not the luxurious, and the end of that initial struggle for existence.

Cedar Grove is thus, in its own way, a monument to the pioneer families, and particularly to the Quaker life of Philadelphia.

Finding English Antique Silver

By A LONDON AMATEUR COLLECTOR

AMERICAN visitors to London this year will find that there are still many bargains to be picked up by the discriminating collector, to whom the lure of ancient English silver never fails to appeal.

A young American couple that I know, during their honeymoon which was spent in London, have managed to collect, almost piece by piece, a total cost of little more than \$100, an entire case or canteen of authentic, solid, English antique silver.

It is in fine condition, will enter free of American duty, and is intended for their domestic use on their return to New York. Every piece is more than 100 years old and a part of the collection—the rattled spoons of the reigns of Queen Anne and George I—more than 200. Their precious all-Georgian canteen includes a dozen large and small historic forks; a dozen tea and coffee spoons; spoons for serving and for the sweet course; milk and cream jugs; a caddy spoon; sugar bowl and tongs—indeed, almost everything required except a silver teapot. This they had already, a beauty of the time of George III. Its possession, which came as a wedding present from a friend in London, decided them to seek for other old Georgian silver which looks beautiful and is worth not less.

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of the same pattern and design, virtually one by one, with the object of making a set, not purchasing by sets of three and six. They followed the far cheaper, but to some more laborious, way of buying.

A book such as W. Chaffers' "Little manual on British Hall Marks," which may be bought new of any London bookseller for 7s. 6d.—less than \$2—contains all the essential tables of marks.

Buys Much Made by Women

The young bride thrilled to discover that bygone London women silversmiths of the reigns of George I, George II, and George III were responsible for some of the most beautiful pieces in her collection. She caught sight of her first prize in the window of a tiny, dusty antique shop, not far from the British Museum.

It was an old, old tablespoon, its quaint bowl covered with fine scratches and one edge very slightly bent. Its long, delicate, tapering shaft caused her heart to beat faster, she says, with the longing to possess. She went in and bought the spoon then and there and an old silver table fork besides, for the ridiculous sum of \$3 for the two.

A subsequent examination of the spoon's marks proved beyond a doubt that it was made by one Hester Bateman, a famous London woman silversmith, in the year 1782, in the reign of George III. If bought in the West



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End of London, I may say, the spoon and fork would have cost three times this sum.

A wistful little teaspoon, which is set aside for the bride's Sunday tea service, was made by Eliza Tooky in 1771 and a charming little coffee spoon was also made by the famous Hester. An exquisite dessert spoon, her especial pride, and a heavy serving spoon a foot in length, both bear the makers' initials of Peter and Ann Bateman who registered as silversmiths in 1791.

"Goyce Issed, Widdow," Silversmith

Women, I may mention, figured prominently among the eighteenth and nineteenth-century silversmiths of old England and many examples of their work are still to be picked up. Alice Sheene was a duly registered silversmith as far back as 1709, during the reign of William III. In the reign of Queen Anne occurs another name, "Goyce Issed, Widdow."

Fine workmanship in the times of the Georges is also attested by the makers' marks of such quaint names as Jane Lamb, Sarah Parr, Mary Pantin, Eliz. Buteux, Dinah Gammon, Mary Lofthouse and a host of others. A delicious little teapot by Mary Lofthouse, incidentally, is on exhibit in the South Kensington Museum.

Hints to American Buyers

A few points for American amateur collectors in London, drawn from my own experience of many years' collecting, may not come amiss.

Here they are:
1. Don't buy silver which does not show any marks. It is not nearly as interesting or worth nearly as much as marked silver if the need arise to sell again. It may not be English silver nor, indeed, real silver at all. The piece may be merely plated with silver.

2. Don't be misled into buying Continental silver as English. Incl.

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Many kinds of Rare Old Mirrors. Numerous extraordinary Braided Rugs.

are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.

Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd.), writes from a London Hotel (15/8/27):—
"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your checks would have tangled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table when your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, I think she regards you as that one. To Judge from her encomium, I have concluded you are the possessor of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you proposed publishing a book, 'Who's Hurcomb?' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself; the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would be very interested in reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post article, I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."

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Found in Secret Drawer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melbourne, Vic.

FICTION'S time-honored device of finding the missing papers in a secret drawer of the old oak chest has its counterpart in experience in the discovery of a Fitzroy (Melbourne) dealer in antiques. An old desk came into his possession, and while examining it without any particular interest he came across a hidden receptacle in which were a number of ancient faded documents. Three of these proved to be wills, one more than 100 years old, another about 300, and the third about 800 years old. The dealer did not appreciate the value of his discovery until he received a visit from a wealthy customer, a collector of antiques, to whom he showed the papers.

The wills are in Latin, written in quaint old English characters on parchment. They have been deciphered with some difficulty, and appear to relate to an English family. Members of it are still living at a manor house where, in all probability, two of the wills were written.

The find is looked upon as one of the most astonishing and interesting discoveries of the sort ever made in Australia. The oldest will appears to have been made during the reign of Henry II. He was the first of the Plantagenet kings, succeeded Stephen in 1154 and reigned 35 years. The second was made when Oliver Cromwell was Protector of England (1653-1658) and the third in the reign of George III (1760-1820).

It is interesting to note that the will made in the seventeenth century leaves £5 to each of the testator's sisters, with the expressed opinion that such a sum should be sufficient to provide for their needs for the rest of their days.

To each of the wills is attached a great seal, apparently of lead, bearing the family crest. As the documents may possibly have some effect on persons now living, the name of the family has not yet been made public.

How the desk found its way to Australia is not known. It is possible that some member of the family who settled in the new land brought it with him. Perhaps it was given to some faithful servant who came here to try his luck on the gold diggings. In any case, the presence of the secret receptacle could hardly have been known for at least two generations. It is unlikely that it was ever opened since the reign of George III until the Fitzroy dealer stumbled across it.

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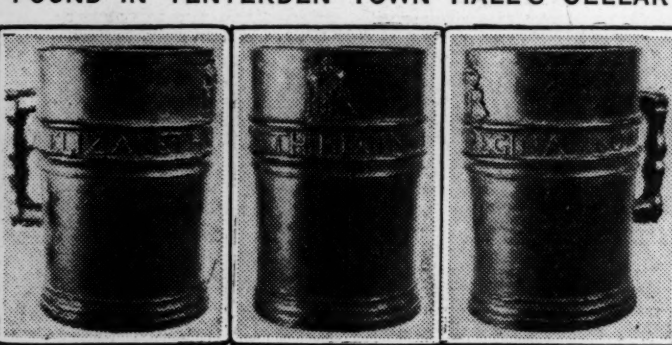


Photo by Courtesy of the Mayor of Tenterden

Ancient Elizabethan Measure Dated 1601

"Elizabeth Regina 1601"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE door of the office opened and a man came in, his hat in one hand and a packet in the other. He said he had something of interest to show us and story to tell. We invited him to be seated, and waited expectantly.

He was all aglow with the excitement of first-hand evidence; with the details of a recent discovery in which he himself had participated. Here, in short, were the particulars of a genuine "find."

Deep in the County of Kent is one of the oldest and smallest boroughs of England, Tenterden by name. It is, in fact, a part of the ancient Town of Rye, having been incorporated with that town by King Henry VI in the year 1449, thereby helping in the formation of the first British Navy.

Quite lately it became evident that Tenterden, an important—if small—place by reason of its relationship with one of the Cinque Ports, was in need of a more modern system whereby to heat its Town Hall. The question was discussed and it was decided that central heating should be installed. And now comes the "find."

When the lids were raised complete sets of standard weights and measures were found in a state of splendid preservation. For the most part these were dated 1825, but among them was one particularly old measure bearing the monogram E. R. surmounted by the Royal Crown, and the words "Elizabeth Regina 1601" running round the outside. The Mayor of Tenterden was hastily summoned, and a catalogue of the contents of the boxes made.

The Elizabethan measure was shown to a London expert who, after careful examination, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, genuine. Photographs were then taken, showing the measure from three different angles. These, said our visitor, smiling with satisfaction, "I have brought along for your paper."

We thanked him with genuine appreciation, feeling that we, ourselves, had participated in the discovery of a "find" of quite peculiar interest.



Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Music News of the World

Gershwin's Concerto in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

IN THE midst of the spectacular musical events of which Paris is at the moment witness, a few concerts and performances on a smaller scale have nevertheless held the attention of musicians mindful of the destinies of their art. Of this number the piano recital given at the Opéra by Dmitri Tiomkin must undoubtedly be reckoned. This pianist came to Paris preceded by the reputation of being one of the most remarkable interpreters of American music of the syncretistic type. He was the messenger of George Gershwin, whose works have aroused such a sympathetic interest here.

Dmitri Tiomkin chose a fine battlefield for his first fight. On the stage of the Opéra, he came to defend the rights of an art which still arouses the most unjust suspicions in certain old-fashioned music lovers. Accompanied by a first-rate orchestra, extremely well conducted by the generous and fiery Golschmann, he showed us the very different sides of his talent in interpreting successively the Concerto in A of Liszt, and the Concerto of Gershwin which he gave its first performance in France.

The qualities of delicacy and refinement of the excellent virtuoso were greatly appreciated. He has found highly individual pianistic touches, particularly in soft passages. Great volume is not his line and it is not by force that he attempts to hold his audience, but he possesses subtleties of mechanism that are rare, and he obtains very happy effects indeed with individual attacks, the hand always remaining close to the keyboard. His success was very lively, and he will certainly cherish a pleasant memory of his contact with the Parisian public. The way in which he played the Concerto of Gershwin alone would have been enough to class him among musicians of quality.

Gershwin's Concerto
Gershwin's Concerto will greatly help to dissipate the last prejudices attaching to the new technique that has emerged from the novelties of jazz. By the character of his style and also by the dignity and distinction of Tiomkin's playing, this very characteristic work made even the most distrustful musicians realize that jazz, after having renewed the technique of dancing, might perfectly well exert a deep and beneficent influence in the most exalted spheres. There is, in this mixture of balance and suppleness, a whole series of indications from which the most serious music might reap advantage. Gershwin proves it to us by treating in this way themes of perfect form which, in certain respects, have a symphonic value worthy of the respectable European traditions.

This musician finds melodic ideas and rhythmic designs whose character is

acter is in turn very close to the thought of a César Franck, a Massenet, a Stravinsky. A French musician would draw extremely reassuring academic developments therefrom. But what is interesting is to see how the individual temper of an American musician transforms these themes which prove that he has a deep knowledge of European musical literature.

It is said that Gershwin has come to France to learn counterpoint and to become initiated into the old methods of composition from which he expects practical help in giving greater ease and value to his development. I am of those who deeply deplore such an initiation if its result should be to deprive Gershwin of the ingenuousness and harmonic buoying which are so individual and which I consider inestimably more precious than all the acquisitions of the traditional syntax which has served to produce so many correct and boring works.

Harmony and Counterpoint
Counterpoint indeed enables any student of music to construct passable compositions. Individual feeling and expression are not necessary in studies of this kind. We have proof of this when we see the results of the teaching given at the Schola Cantorum by M. Vincent d'Indy. This establishment, like other schools, contains many people unendowed with the gift of writing music. But, after methodical training in the counterpoint classes, all Vincent d'Indy's pupils have inundated us with sonatas, symphonies, and quartets without any other result than the rules of the game. Gershwin has the good fortune to possess a rich, individual harmonic sense. Let him take good care not to lose this precious originality. If he enfeebles this admirable gift in order to acquire the artificial laws of contrapuntal writing, he will be taking a step back.

In any case, the Tiomkin concert at the Opéra has enabled every musician of good will to realize that syncretistic music has now taken its definite place in the musical world, and that the Old World will be singularly unwise if it does not hastily seize the opportunity to renew its youth by taking a plunge into this fresh river, which might well be a fountain of youth for some of our rather bored artists.

The Sakharoffs
Another lesson has been given us in the concert of Clotilde and Alexandre Sakharoff. One already knew the extraordinary merit of these two artists, who extract means of expression from the dance which our choreography had not previously had the boldness to demand. It is not by technical virtuosity in the classical sense of the word that these two interpreters give superlative performances. They are not virtuosos of the "pointe" or the "jeté-batut." They are simply two simple, intelligent forms placed at the service of art. Of all the arts. For Alexandre Sakharoff finds the means of making each of his appearances a veritable synthesis of elements rarely united in a dance number.

Alexandre Sakharoff himself designs the costumes for his shows and composes the choreography. His choreography, for his partner and himself, springs essentially from the basis of the music. More than dancers, these two artists are veritable orchestral conductors. They possess the art of plastically exteriorizing

ing every inflection of a phrase, every rhythm and every curve of the music they interpret. But they also intermix a considerable sum of pictorial and literary memories, visions of masterpieces and the erudition of art galleries. Thus, in a dance of a few minutes' duration a whole national style, a whole period of civilization, is evoked. The dance serves them to unite in a few striking movements the essential characteristics of a period or an artistic ideal. In this respect Clotilde in her "Chanson Nègre," "Humoresque" of Reger, "Rosenkavalier" and "Pomme Printanière"; and Alexandre in his "Pavane Royale," "Goya," "Quattrocento" and "Circus" do the work of poets, musicians and thinkers.

The great lesson these extraordinary magicians teach us is that we never ask enough from the dance. It can go very far in the order of intellectual experience. It is, actually, the key of all syntheses. Let us demand much from it, snatching it from its routines, for it has the means of crowning our most ambitious desires. Such is the lesson of the Sakharoffs' performance. Let us hope it will bear fruit.



SOPHIE BRASLAU

An Operatic Ambition

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

CARMEN! Carmencita! These are names Miss Sophie Braslau, the contralto, wants to be called by. To impersonate the heroine of the opera which to the French is Spanish, which to the Spanish is French, and which to the other peoples of the earth is adorable romance, has become one of Miss Braslau's particular hopes.

So I learned from talking with her on a June afternoon, Nor did I doubt that she has in her head an interesting portrayal and a novel one as well. With good reason, however, I might have noted her fancy as an old story, and as a sort of scheme that people plan more often than they put in execution. For over and over again I have had musical artists tell me how they would like to depart from their regular course of activity and do something difficult and distinguished; something that would either hidden; something whereby they could express themselves in their own way rather than in that which their managers determine; something, in their view, greatly worth while.

No Solitary Instance
A soprano of high renown, who by training was better fitted to interpret the roles of French than of any other kind of opera, once disclosed a purpose she entertained of becoming a singer in German music drama. Massenet was the composer in whose pieces she shone, but Wagner was to be the real conquest of her career. To take part in a production of "Parsifal," that was the wish of her heart. To be an illustrious Kundry was her expectation, could she but persuade the impresario and public to let her attempt the character.

She had voice enough, even if little to spare, and she had pictorial knack to cover all the demands and more; nevertheless, she continued appearing as Massenet and Wagner and never, I believe, set foot in Klingsohn's Magic Garden. She lost not the accent of the refrain, "Tous les deux" nor the inflection of the relative, "Ah, je suis seule, en fait, en fait, en fait," which she had learned to sing in practice in Wagnerian song she may have made at odd moments. She stayed by her eighteenth-century bandboxes and she kept within reach her Alexandrian mirror, notwithstanding any studies in Wagnerian action she may have undertaken to prove her zeal.

Common Sense Basis
Recalling this instance and many another besides, I would have submitted to Miss Braslau another theme for interview than the one she happened upon, but that her desire to be heard in "Carmen" impressed me as arising from common sense as well as ambition. Moreover, it struck me as so easy of realization as to need only to be mentioned to be accomplished.

If she would like to dress herself in ruffled skirt and velvet bodice, her shoulders overflowing with a flirtatious little shawl, and if, so garbed, she would like, hands on hips, to face the townsfolk and the guardians of the Habashera, she should be given

The Chicago Symphony Crisis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SO FAR as actual facts are concerned, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is disbanded, and the second largest city in the United States faces a musical season without any organization to take the place of an orchestra, which has served the community in distinguished fashion for 37 years. There are few Chicagoans, however, who believe a solution will not be found before fall for a difficulty arising from a clash between the Orchestral Association and the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

In the summer of 1927, through its agent, James Petrillo, the federation demanded the orchestra's minimum wage be raised from \$50 to \$90 per week. The association, through its president, Charles H. Hamill, refused the demand, explaining that, even with the income derived from Orchestral Hall rentals, the association's resources were barely sufficient to carry a season without deficit.

Toward the end of the summer, when affairs still remained at this point, a fund was privately raised through the Chicago Daily News, and was used throughout the ensuing season to make up the difference between what the association paid and what the federation demanded. The association, however, officially and explicitly refused to recognize the existence of this fund, and carried its minimum wage players on its pay roll at \$50 per week. The federation took the position that its members were receiving a minimum wage of \$90 per week.

This summer the federation has once more demanded a minimum wage of \$90. The association has once more refused, and has advised its men to seek elsewhere for next winter's positions. So far as is known, not a single player has made application for position elsewhere.

The Opposing Arguments
Mr. Hamill, in a statement for the association, points out that to raise all salaries in proportion to the increase in the minimum wage would cost the association \$30,000 a year, which it could not afford. (Mr. Petrillo, however, states that only 58 men are engaged at the minimum wage, and that the federation is not concerned with the salaries of higher-priced men, some of whom receive as much as \$140 a week.) Mr. Hamill further points out that the orchestra's pay roll was increased to \$1,000 last year (irrespective of the payments from the private fund, of course) and that its total disbursements in salaries to players amounted to \$251,502, plus an additional sum of some \$6000 donated for this purpose by friends of the orchestra. Finally, Mr. Hamill recalls that the association offered a system providing for gradually increasing the pay of players for three years members of the orchestra, whereby in seven years each might be drawing the \$90 minimum now demanded by the federation; this offer was refused and the association finds "there remains no alternative to disbanding the orchestra."

Mr. Petrillo, for the federation, says: "I don't see how I can ask the men to go back at \$50 a week when they received \$90 last year." His statement declares that while the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last year paid the highest minimum wage in the country, its aggregate salaries would be smaller this season, without the desired increase, than for any other orchestra in the country; and recalls that, under a new three-year contract, players of the New York Philharmonic Symphony will receive a minimum of \$85 the coming season, and of \$90 in the next two. The Detroit Orchestra, Mr. Petrillo admits, receives a minimum of only \$60 per week, but he calculates that, with the smaller personnel of the organization, and its higher salaries at the maximum, Detroit's expenditure of \$220,000 is actually \$25,000 greater than Chicago's sum, which he names, at slight variance with Mr. Hamill, as \$246,000. Likewise, Petrillo adds that the Philadelphia Orchestra's forthcoming minimum of \$80 a week is in reality a \$10 increase over last year's wage, and for a season of 30 weeks, rather than of 28, as heretofore, and as in Chicago.

Wide Variety of Views
These two statements sum up a situation which is viewed by Chicagoans from a wide variety of angles. Besides those whose opinions may be prompted primarily by their feelings for or against trade unions, and those who feel, on the one hand, that Chicago ought to have an orchestra at all costs, or, on the other, that the association's sagacity is to be trusted without question, there are others who stand impartially before the sentimental or even civic issues involved, and regard the case as a very fine game in tactics. The undersigned, however, is on its own ground, unanswerable, and has been presented with great astuteness and simplicity. The federation's demands are set forth with equal clarity, though it has been thrown into the offensive position, which, on that score alone, requires some measure of vindication. Its position has likewise been taken with directness, though some, in observing the maneuvers, feel that Mr. Petrillo has made one blunder in urging as one of his reasons for increasing the increase that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is the only one in the country which does not operate at a deficit!

There is also a belief in some quarters that there is more to the present apparent stalemate than meets the eye, and hold it possible the Chicago crisis is being accepted as a test case for other cities, and that the Chicago association wishes to settle definitely the labor union's power to dictate an alleged arbitrary advance in wages. The federation, some suspect, may prove unwilling to throw 100 men out of highly desirable positions; should the federation abrogate its demands after an unfruitful stand, the association, they feel, will have established its right to operate within the margin of its actual resources. It is also reported that friends of the orchestra are even considering the possibility of raising an endowment sufficient to permit the association to engage non-union players and thus free it from engagements which they consider foreign to the nature and condition of music as an art.

The public has taken no step this year to intercede in a situation which has aroused its deep interest. The fact that no movement has been made to raise another private fund is certainly significant, for, as Mr. Petrillo has divined, "many public spirited citizens of Chicago and vicinity, if called upon, would be more than willing to do their share in the maintenance of an orchestra of the caliber of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra."

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Coates in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco
SPECIAL interest was added to the opening of the third season of the Summer Symphony Association by the fact that it was set in a new hall. San Francisco has been sadly unequipped in even reasonably good concert auditoriums.

Albert Coates, British conductor, was guest leader of the concert. He had at his disposal the full personnel of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. A capacity audience of more than 6000 persons surveyed with satisfaction the auditorium, which goes by the vivid but traditional name of Dreamland, then transferred its interest and enthusiasm to a much applauded symphonic program.

Mr. Coates directed for the first time in San Francisco the "London" Symphony of Vaughan Williams. An eclectic work, built on the foundations of a solid nineteenth century orchestral technique, the symphony is nevertheless a distinguished contemporary contribution to lasting music. Its program, the London of many moods, is a generalization of a moving scene that ingeniously fits its descriptive device and folk material into a cogent poetic whole.

Dynamic Flexibility
Likewise by way of novelty Mr. Coates conducted a brilliant "Scherzo" and "March" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or." The large audience enjoyed also the retelling of the familiar "Oberon" Overture by Weber, and Tchaikovsky's fantasy "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. Coates is a conductor of vigorous vitality. It may be assumed that unfamiliarity of the orchestra with his personal directorial method, which included dispensing with the use of a baton, was accountable for moments of unprecise ensemble. His lustrous temperament, however, enjoys effect of rich dynamic flexibility.

Musically he is generally sound, although he now and again surprises the orthodox with individualities of nuance and tempo adjustment. By avoiding when it is not necessary the rigorous metric beat he is able to achieve, as he did particularly in the "London" Symphony, a flowing orchestral plasticity.

The same program was used Sunday afternoon in the southern suburbs of San Francisco when Mr. Coates directed the first concert in the outdoor series of the Philharmonic Society of San Mateo County. By both audiences the new guest leader was popularly made welcome.

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Concerts in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON
A LARGE hall is not supposedly the best milieu for chamber music. But where favorite players are concerned nothing less than a large hall contains their public. So it befell that Myra Hess and Jelly d'Arányi gave their sonata recital of June 9 in Queen's Hall. Thanks to the excellent acoustics of the place, little, if anything, was lost of that sensitized ensemble in which these artists excel and their hearers delight. Four sonatas were down for performance: that in A major by Bach from the set for violin and harpsichord; the G major, Op. 78, by Brahms, earliest and (as many musicians hold) loveliest of the three he released for publication; the Duo in A, Op. 162, by Schubert, written in a typically Viennese vein, and the C minor, Op. 30, by Beethoven, second only to the "Kreutzer" in force

and dark power, and almost equaling it in popularity. The performance of each was an excursion into the realm of absolute music. Pianist and violinist matched idea to idea, expression to expression, until one believed their instruments to be ideally mated instead of being, as they really are, disparate in dynamics and contrary to temperament. Myra Hess played her sonatas with many different kinds of self-abnegation. In Bach she abrogated the quality of modern tone for something clear yet shadowy, and that was the one right companion to the lovely cantabile of Jelly d'Arányi's violin.

Brahms and Schubert
For the Brahms Myra Hess returned to modern tone texture, but employed it with such restraint that it blended with the violin as moonlight suffuses a landscape. Nevertheless, there was something about the reading of the work which carried less conviction than the Bach: the tempi chosen for the subtle changes in the first movement seemed arbitrary. To the Schubert Duo, Myra Hess brought simplicity without insipidity.

Finally, in the Beethoven Sonata she let herself go, and with the tremendous urgency of Beethoven's thought the piano came into its own. Altogether this performance was of the order by which one measures all others of the work. What if Jelly d'Arányi was disposed to play the opening pages roughly; apart from that, her interpretation was noble and never more so than in the Adagio. It is harder to render slow movements than quick ones; the slow movements were the memorable moments of this recital.

A few days later Myra Hess gave a recital to the Society of Women Musicians at their headquarters, 74 Grosvenor Street. The occasion had the friendliness of semiprivacy, and the fitness of an artist sharing her art with fellow musicians. Schubert's Sonata Op. 120, Franck's Prelude, Choral and Fugue, some of Brahms' Intermezzi and a group of modern Spanish works formed her program. Many well-known pianists were among those who crowded round her, and the words of thanks on behalf of the society were spoken by Mrs. Norman O'Neill.

Beaufort-Christopher
A recital of songs and duets at Wigmore Hall by Beatrice Beaufort and Janet Christopher was in effect a chamber concert, these alert singers having brought their ensemble to an instrumental proficiency. Assisted by Marjorie Hayward, Constance Izard and George Reeves, they sang a number of works for one or two voices with one or two violins and piano. The Cantata for soprano and contralto by Steffani made an wish the secondary composers of today were as practical and attractive.

Other recitals have included the first appearance of the Stratton Quartet (a young organization that has consolidated its student stages and must now build on that foundation), and a song recital by Margery Beever, a debutante who had the pluck to tackle Medtner's Sonata-Vocalise. Her voice, pleasant in pianissimo but without quality in fortissimo, has been neatly trained, and her performance of the Sonata-Vocalise had a good deal to commend it. Was it her responsibility or the composer's, though, that the vowel sound on which the work is vocalized became monotonous? Medtner usually sets one thinking. M. M. S.

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Alpine Dawn and Nightfall

"I have seen the scarlet flowers of sunset glowing. On the everlasting snows"

IT IS difficult if you dwell in a city to grow enthusiastic over the beauty of winter. You can but catch fleeting glimpses of the snow at its freshest and purest: icicles, whose harlequin-like forms and strange attractive coldness, were once your childish joy, must now be viewed remotely, hanging from the edges of some grimy roof or iron cistern, and even frost-pictures on the windowpanes of comfortable rooms melt and vanish ere ever one has time to do more than say, "Behold!"

So for one particular love of nature it was a happy moment when, after a little enterprise, some negotiation and a modicum of traveling, she found herself standing on the platform of a mountain train which was slowly threading its way by moonlight up an Alpine valley where the pure thick snow lay white and sparkling on the steep hillsides, where icicles in frozen companies, glittering serenely in the pale moonbeams, hung cold and pure from granite cliffs; where old familiar summer woods had become assemblages of frosted Christmas trees, and isolated pines from the near-by aspect of "white parrots slumbering," as a great climber once said, "with folded wings and drooping heads."

In Switzerland winter is all glori-ousness. Blue skies and sunshine on pure white snow—or snow that sparkles with gemlike brilliance so that sometimes it would seem to have been coated with jewels—attract the walker or the happy skil- runner to set out to explore hill and valley. On the morning after my ar- rival, however, all the splendor of the mountain world was in eclipse. Looking upward or downward; from one end of the valley to the other; nothing was to be seen save slipping, sliding, slanting, turning, tumbling, twirling, swirling snow. A vast soft curtain seemed to have been hung across the heavens to hide almost theatrically the vast landscape, so that one could only guess at the ex- istence of all those grandeur which should have lain open to the gaze. Gone were the crystal towers and sheer uplifted pinnacles. Gone the three distant villages. Gone the schoolhouse, the deep-roofed chalet, the two dingles with the heavy fir climbing up their rocky sides; gone trees stippled in black and white the distant curve of the hill path- ways to far distant hamlets, the top- most "stadeln" and the great glacier track, all blotted out by the ceaseless and obliterated by the ever-falling mono- tony of ceaseless snow. Now and then, if out of the mists a solitary hooded figure appeared warily pur- suing the one track trodden hard enough to admit of foot passage, it was as if the accentuated solitude. Out of the mists such phantoms came and into the mists they went away.

But what matter? Here is an anti- quarian book about the famous val- ley, a book adorned with ancient verse and hoary legend, and full of promises concerning its wonders. So

while the solemn company of the fir trees move not one spire finger but wait patiently, monumentally, out- side, the writer spends the morning happily with that scholarly book; learns therein how the woods are named, how the Bear's wood is up above the Eagle rock, and how the thick red pines massed behind are Almer's Wood; how the Parson's wood abuts onto the Pöhl-wind's corner. Then, turning the page, finds many an odd custom described and many a story told concerning the hamlets underneath the woods which have often been passed on summer walks. A chapter on oddly rhymed verselets from the carved fronts of ancient Bauernhousen next engages the fancy. "Gottes Gnad und sein Trau ist uns alle Morgen neu" (God's grace and His faithfulness are every morning new), runs one of these.

So the dark day is not wasted, and an hour or two later, fleecy clouds are seen floating above the wood tops. Simultaneously word runs through the great house. Good news! The snow is ending, there will be frost tonight, and tomorrow we shall skate and ski, or sit basking on the white hillside in the great glory of the winter sunshine. That evening little Friedl and Rudolf from the near-by cottage, clad like Eskimo, are seen making a good run with their sledges. Guides appear for consul- tations with their patrons, picnics are planned for those who would ski over the long slopes; and when morning dawns in splendor every- one is away.

Once or twice on such excursions I have seen Alpine pictures that have made themselves a place in memory. One such I wish I could describe. We were a tall party of four, our route led us uphill toward the snow fields around the upper glacier of the valley. On either side of us were slopes of frozen snow burnished by the hot sunshine so that all the high surfaces that caught the sun's beams gleamed with a strange metallic kind of steeliness. Cloud castles, fantas- tic snow-capped ranges and a Chris- mas-tree wood bounded the gigantic landscape on one side; on the other, seemingly just above our road, there rose into the blue sky those snow- covered rounded peaks—the Engel- hörner; mountains strangely sugges- tive of the folded wings of figura- tive bright angels. The landscape slept in a flood of afternoon sunshine which a painter, if his easel was valiantly endeavoring to catch on canvas. Our shadows and those of our horses climbed along uncannily beside us. Then suddenly around a sharp corner came a quiet rustic snow track winding down toward the broader road: a charming country girl, gold-haired, wearing a petti- coat of scarlet and a jacket of darker hue, and carrying a tall hazel rod, guided the patient steps of a glori- ous great cow, palely but beautiful in her buff and white coat. It was a lumber party descending from the woods. Slowly they rounded the mountain side and we saw that the graceful creature was towing home- ward a long rounded tree trunk from which the bark had been freshly stripped, so that the great log, too, was delicately lovely, in its tawny bareness. The lumber which rested on two rough sledges was evidently difficult to manipulate. For two sturdy peasants in their brown mountain suits kept watchful guard on either side. And so all moved solemnly and with rustic dignity homeward. Not only was the scene wonderful in its line and coloring but the sun, casting fantastic shadows, outlined the whole long train very strangely upon the white banks beside them, adding a last touch to what was in fact a won- derful picture in composition as well as color.

I like to remember that it was a painter, Peter Breughel who so long ago as the sixteenth century saw the possibilities of picture-making in the snowy Alps and painted for us that wonderful scene from the entrance to the Rhone Valley, which under the title "Winter," hangs in the gal- lery at Vienna. The sun was the same grand colorist then as now, and one can faintly imagine the delight of the far-traveled Fleming when he looked skyward to the distant snow peaks where the scarlet flowers of the Alpine afterglow burned for him as for us, up in the majestic wonder-world. Oh, Alpine nightfall, who would not travel far to know thy glory!

G. T.

Beauty Undenied

Lo, beauty undenied! I stand upon the ledge Of a steep rock that clings down the hill-side

To lose itself in sunlight, in a pool Of air like wavering water bright and cool—

A silver bowl-a-brim With shadow where quick sparkles swim.

As fireflies lace with light the sum- mer hedge—

A haze of mingled noon and evening hours.

A precipice of quiet—trees like flowers.

Exquisite, slender, dim: Dark firs, and whitebeam, and the shining beech.

Each alien, solitary-stemmed, and each

Knit with its fellows in a patterned sheen

Of branch and leaf, an ecstasy of green.

But green turned silver in this dusk of noon.

Let thought plunge downward, as the diver goes

Far through the sun-transmuted sea. To find who knows what treasure?—as who knows

This woodland venture, or can tell the tune

Of the bewitched silence—tree in- looking tree goes

And thought escaping thought, and passion here subdued

To the mood Of the enchanted wood?

Down, down, deep down, thought Lost in the hollow, lost in the watery air,

Lost in the dryade's bright and tangled hair,

Lost in confusion of fine silver haze.

—GERALD GOULD, in "Beauty the Pil- grim."



Breton Woman. From an Oil Painting by Mrs. C. B. K. May.

The Infant Bodleian

When, in the year 1605, King James I. of England paid a State visit to Oxford, he was taken to the newly fitted Bodleian Library, where he "did break out into noble speech," and declared, with evident sincerity: "If I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other prison than this Library, and to be chained to- gether with so many good authors."

The sentiment did credit to a mon- arch whose behavior was not al- ways what his great successor used to call "discreet," but who did genu- inely love learning as he understood it.

Sir Thomas Bodley was a public servant of great activity and re- source, but he should know little and care less about him if it were not that at a moment of sharp disap- pointment he abruptly withdrew into private life and began to endow the University of Oxford. By repudiating all ambition to be famous, he be- came far more celebrated than his gratified ambition could have made him.

Bodley's anxiety for the safety of the books was extraordinary. He would allow no visitor to enter the building until every volume, manu- script or printed, was completely fastened to the shelves. His letters expatiate on chains and locks, and the aspect of the Library, when at length it was finished, must have been penitential in the extreme. On no pretence whatever was a single volume to be allowed to leave the building. Books too small for chains were to be locked behind wire grating. This painful solicitude was overdone, and Bodley himself ad- mitted in 1602 that "the multiplicity of chains" was interfering with "the sight and show of the books."

The collection of books went on slowly. Sir Thomas Bodley was many, but had to depend on the generosity of donors, and he seems, like many noble public benefactors, to have been a sturdy beggar. He made those who gave volumes pay for the binding also, and he insisted on important gifts. When Dr. James was appointed Keeper, one of his duties was to deal with donors, who were to be wheedled, urged, and squeezed. All were to be thanked, but in terms proportionate to their benefaction. When Tobias Matthew, Bishop of Durham, after presenting some books, visited the Library, Dr. James was instructed to give him "a short, sweet welcome."

Many little points may be collected from the letters to complete the picture of the infant Bodleian. The admirable Founder, and his hard- ly less praiseworthy Keeper, learned by experience the tricks of the trade, for they had no previous ex- perience to go upon. It cannot be too emphatically said that their Library was an unprecedented institution.

Europe had seen large collections of books brought together, and in par- ticular the Bibliotheca Orientalis had quite lately been sumptuously housed in the Escorial by Philip II. of Spain. But nowhere had there been instituted and endowed a great representative public library until the patience and generosity of Sir Thomas Bodley were rewarded at Oxford. Hence the founders of the Bodleian were thrown back upon theory and experiment, and their

delays were many and exasperating. They were learning all the time. The Library proved stuffy, and case- mates had to be fitted in. The floors grew dirty, and had to be cleaned and scented with rosemary. The transmission of things which we think of to-day as matters of course was difficult and uncertain. For in- stance, no good ink was available in Oxford, and the carrier from London declined to carry what might break upon the journey and ruin all his goods. —SIR EDWARD GOSSE, in "Leaves and Fruit."

Mexican Motion

The yucca is tall, higher than the house. It is, too, in flower, hanging an arms-length of soft creamy bells, like a yard-long grape-cluster of foam. And the waxy bells break on their stems in the wind, fall noise- lessly from the long creamy bunch, that hardly sways.

The coffee-berries are turning red. The hibiscus flowers, rose-colored, sway at the tips of the thin branches, in rosettes of soft red.

In the second patio, there is a tall tree of the flimsy acacia sort. Above itself it puts up whitish fingers of flowers, naked on the blue sky. And in the wind these fingers of flowers in the bare blue sky, sway, sway with the reeling, roundward motion of tree-tips in a wind.

A restless morning, with clouds lower down, moving too with a large roundward motion. Every- thing moving. Best to go out in motion too, the slow roundward motion like the hawks. . . .

And away on the footslope lie the white specks of Huayapa, among the lake of flowers. The white dots of men are threading down the trail over the bare humps to the plain, following the dark, twinkle-movement of asses, the dark, nodding of the woman's head as she walks. And girls in long, full, soiled cotton skirts running, trotting, eb- bing along after the twinkle-movement of the ass. . . .

From the valley villages and from the mountains the peasants and the Indians are coming in with supplies, the road is like a pilgrimage, with the dust in greatest haste, dashing for town. Dark-eared asses and running men, running donkeys, running mules, running carts, running packs of goods, twin great nets of bubble-shaped jars, twin bundles of neat-cut fagots of wood. . . . and twin necks of charcoal. Donkeys, mules, on they come, great pannier baskets making a rhythm under the perched woman's great bundles bouncing against the sides of the slim-footed animals. A baby donkey trotting naked after its piled-up dam, a white, sandal-footed man following with the silent Indian haste, and a girl running again on light feet.

Onwards, on a strange current of haste. And slowly rowing among the foot-travel, the ox-wagons rolling solid wheels below the high net of the body. Slow oxen, with heads pressed down nosing to the earth, swaying, swaying their great horns as a snake sways itself, the shovel-shaped collar of solid wood pressing down on their necks like a scoop. On, on between the burnt-up turf and the solid, monumental green of the organ cactus. Past the rocks and the floating palo-blanco flowers, past the towed dust of the mesquite bushes.—D. H. LAWRENCE, in "Morn- ings in Mexico."

THIS arresting study of a Breton woman is by Mrs. C. B. K. May, an artist of Danish parentage, who has won distinction in her own country as well as in England. Born on the coast of British Honduras, brought up in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, studying art in Antwerp, Dresden, Copenhagen, and Paris, living for a time in Montreal before settling in England—such has been her varied experience. It is not surprising that the picture before us is an oil painting, natural size, carried out in a color scheme of subdued grays, with intense color seen through the gray. The weather-beaten face, shaded by a Breton cap of trans- parent muslin, the toil-worn hands, as full of character and feeling as the face itself, the blue bodice, the black cashmere shawl, the little black book with its red-edged leaves— we seem to feel their color even

—Mrs. May was given her diploma as "Artiste-peintre" of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen in 1902, an honor which had been accorded to no woman for four years. That she does not confine herself to one style of painting is shown by the fact that she has been for many years an active member of the Society of Miniaturists, London. That she sets no limit to her choice of subjects is equally true, for her best work in- cludes figure-subjects, portraits, and landscapes.

Rainy Days

There is a misty fascination about rainy days which only the favored know. It cannot be pointed out for another's observation. It cannot be found in a book; only rarely does its shadow stalk through a picture.

There should be one which sets aside rainy days for things left undone—books unread, letters unwritten, for the humble errand of good intentions which has long bided its time.

Those who love the rain find it a thing of many moods. It has some- thing of sympathy for the dusty street. It dashes with a wild, free vigor on the decks of ships at sea. It patters with a gentle per- sistence against windows where lit- tle faces are framed, eager for out- door play. It splashes unconcernedly near gay chintz curtains, spatters exultantly on walks and window- panes. If one waits and watches, he may see the gray of the sky lower into rainy days as the lights glimmer from the street corners through yellow mist.

However, should the books and let- ters have been finished, one has always the privilege of walking in the rain—long, fragrant, wet miles— face tilted to the rush of it, hands stretched out to its softness.

The Proud Farmer

Into the acres of the newborn state He poured his strength and plowed his ancient name, And when the traders followed him, he stood Towering above their future souls and tame.

That brow without a stain, that fearless eye Oft left the passing stranger wondering To find such knightly in the sprawling land, To see a democrat well-nigh a king.

He lived with liberal hand, with guests from far, With talk and joke and fellowship to spare— Watching the wide world's life from sun to sun, Lining his walls with books from everywhere.

He read by night, he built his world by day. The farm and house of God to him were one. For forty years he preached and plowed and wrought— A statesman in the fields, who bent to none.

And though his tribe be scattered to the wind From the Atlantic to the China sea, Yet do they think of that bright lamp he burned Of family worth and proud integrity.

And many a sturdy grandchild hears his name In reverence spoken, till he feels akin To all the lion-eyed who built the world— And lion-dreams begin to burn within.

—YACHEL LINDSAY, in "General William Booth Enters into Heaven."

Father of the Fugue

The discovery of the fugue was as notable in the world of music as, say, the discovery of America, or the use of steam in a more mun- dane sphere. Up to then music had largely moved within somewhat nar- rower confines. The gateway of the fugue opened into a land of beauties that had only been guessed at from the few stray blossoms that had blown from it. With its discovery, at once like a delicate dream, there rose vision upon vision of sound glories, till the master-worker who had unlocked the gates, himself halted in the sheer marvel of splen- dors. The great craftsman who first walked in the flowery ways was John Sebastian Bach.

This is not to assume that Bach alone perceived the fugue. Indeed, he no more invented it than did George Stephenson the steam engine. Just as, centuries before Stephenson, men had discovered steam, and Watt had made an engine, the full appli- cation of the new power had yet to be made, its qualities observed, its force measured; so with the fugue. Before Bach, Walther, Calvisius, Pink, Poglietti, Schiedman, Reinken and Buxtehude, apart from Bach's own ancestors, had laid the founda- tions on which the last craftsman was to build his magnificent temple of sound. They had apprehended the fugue, prophesied it in their work, but for John Sebastian Bach was re- served the supreme glory of mani- festing it in his compositions. From out the portals of the new land he drew beauty, dressing it in robes of imperial majesty, and endowing it with dignity and grace.

The fugue, child of the organ, helped to prepare the way for the symphony, the sonata and the con- certo. Those who followed Bach penetrated still further into the new land he had opened to the world, and they, too, found fresh wonders. The name of Bach will forever be linked with the fugue, and, because of it, all later music must call him "father."

Andligt herravälde

Översättning av den på denna sida förskottade engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

HUR ofta höra vi icke sådana påståenden som dessa: Jag är beroende av väderleken! Jag är mottaglig för förkyllningar! Jag har åfärliga anlag för sjukdom! Sådana medgivanden göra oss till slavar under oegennämnda omständigheter. Då emellertid Bibeln tyd- ligt säger oss, att Gud har givit människan herravälde och lagt all under hennes fötter ("allt lade du under hans fötter"), kan det icke vara Guds människa, som erkänner väderet som sin herre, som giver sinn och lydnad åt sjukdom, som går i borta och som sina egna lag emot förklarar sig. Guds människa ly- der endast Guds oföränderliga lagar om det goda.

Paulus talar om "kötets sinne", vilket såsom han säger, är flenskap mot Gud, eftersom det icke är Guds lag underordnad, ej heller kan vara på. Detta köttliga sinne, som upphäver sig själv till hänsyns över människokärligheten, är en hård tukto- mästare. Och likväl förklarar Bi- beln, att det finnes blott en Gud, Ande, och att det finnes blott en skapelse, människan skapad till Andens avbild och likhet.

Kristus Jesus, som visste, att Anden var hans Fader, tillerkände det köttliga sinnet ingen auktoritet. Emedan han visste, att människan som Guds avbild är den enda män- niskan, medgav han aldrig, att människan kunde lyda under ett så kallat sinne, som är "flenskap mot Gud". Genom denna förståelse kunde han hela de sjuka, befria syndaren, hugvada de bedrövade och uppväcka de döda. Han icke allena stred för underkastelsens öga för sig själv, utan han visade även den väg till frihet, som de kristna under alla tider kunna följa. Jesus lärde, att alla kunna utföra vad han utförde, i den mån de vinna den förståelse han hade.

Andlig förståelse av Gud och män- niskan har möjligheten för denna tidsålder genom Mary Baker Eddy och hennes stora uppenbarelse av Christian Science (Kristen Veten- skap). I Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, på sid. 517 och 518, säger hon: "Människan är icke skapad till att gräva i Jorden. Hennes bördar är herravälde, icke underkastelse. Hon är herre över tron på jord och himmel—själ- underordnad endast sin Skapare. Detta är varats Vetenskap". Med denna förklarande förkastar Mrs. Eddy den formentade auktoriteten hos det kött- lica sinnet—eller det köttliga sinnet, som hon kallar det—och visar män- niskorna, hur de vetenskapligt kunna frigöras.

The Shaft of Light

A day of intense heat. I have passed all the afternoon under the copper beech. . . . The last light has faded, but the sky has not dark- ened. In the valley there is an owl hooting, and across the lawn, as they come out of the heavy shadows of the trees, the bats flit through the air. A shaft of light falls on the grass, like a sharp spear thrust at the black box hedge. It is from my mother's room. She sustains her serene faith with this nightly reading of the Bible before she sleeps. Presently she will put it aside, the light will vanish from the lawn, her room will be in a darkness softened only by moonlight. It has been so, as long as I can remember. As a child, a truant from my bed, how often I have gone to the window on warm summer nights to peer out, and have seen her light shining across the dark lawn. The bright moonlight touched the still countryside, and I could see the roses, drooping . . . over the flower beds, the hands of the clock on the grey church tower, and behind, the sickle shape of the silvered river cutting its smooth way through the mist-swathed meadows.

—From "The Diary of Russell Beresford," edited by Cecil Roberts.

Spiritual Dominion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW often we hear such state- ments as these: I am under the weather! I am subject to colds! I have an inherited tendency to illness! Such admissions would put one in bondage to untoward conditions. Yet, as the Bible tells us plainly that God has given man dominion and has "put all things in subjection under his feet," it cannot be God's man who recog- nizes the weather as his master, who yields his allegiance to disease, who consents to accept as his own the mistakes of those who have gone before him. God's man obeys only God's unchanging laws of good.

Paul speaks of the "carnal mind," which, he says, "is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." This carnal mind, which sets itself up as ruler of mankind, is a hard task- master. And yet the Bible declares that there is but one God, Spirit, and that there is but one creation, man made in the image and likeness of Spirit.

Christ Jesus, knowing Spirit as his Father, gave no authority to the carnal mind. Knowing man in God's image as the only man, he never acknowledged that man could be under the power of a so-called mind which is "enmity against God." With this understanding he could heal the sick, free the sinner, comfort the sorrowing, and raise the dead. He not only broke the yoke of subjection for himself and for those around him, but marked the path that Chris- tians in all ages may follow to free- dom. Jesus taught that all may ac- complish what he accomplished, in proportion as they gain the under- standing that he had.

Spiritual understanding of God and man has been made possible to this

age by Mary Baker Eddy through her great revelation of Christian Sci- ence. On pages 517 and 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she says: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven— himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being." With this declaration Mrs. Eddy re- futes the supposed authority of the carnal mind—or mortal mind, as she calls it—and shows mankind how they may be scientifically set free.

Christian Science is provable as one studies and applies it. Utilizing the Science of being, we may prove that there is no power but God, and that His creation is never at the mercy of circumstance. We have been so used to thinking of ourselves as impotent and downtrodden, sub- ject to every chance and change of the carnal mind, forced to obey its dictates and accept its conclusions, that we may not in a week or a month or a year prove completely our birthright, our sonship with God. But, standing on the premise of perfect God and perfect man, we may refuse to accept any authority but good, refuse to be subject to any- thing but good; and each effort will lead us a step farther on our way toward dominion.

It is surely a self-evident proposi- tion that man made in God's Image can be subject only to God; that he can never be subject to any other supposed mind, be under the power or inherit the tendencies of what does not in reality exist. In applying the Science of being, we do not have to struggle in our own strength to set at naught the suggestions, the arguments, and the commands of mortal mind. In Science and Health (p. 393) Mrs. Eddy admonishes us: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

Our dependence upon God's strength in our utilization of the Science of being will keep us stead- fast in proving that man is not a mortal puppet obeying the commands of a mortal mind; that man is never "under the weather," because he is master of every condition; that man cannot be subject to inharmonious because his only allegiance is to God, Spirit; that man cannot inherit evil because his Father's treasures are wholly good. Thus we shall, by trust in God and patient application of His law, reach the point where we shall be able to throw off every yoke of mortal subjection and come into our birthright of dominion, where we are subordinate alone to our Maker.

[In another column will be found a trans- lation of this article into Swedish.]

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AND

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DISPOSABLE TONE STOCK MARKET

Gains, Range From One to Eighteen Points—Bonds Dull

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Stock prices pointed upward in today's brief session of the market. Buying operations centered in a select assortment of oils, steels, motors, high-priced specialties and southwestern rails. Extreme gains ranged from 1 to 18 points.

Indian refining issues all moved into new high ground; the common and the common certificates selling at more than four times the year's low prices, while the preferred, up 18 points at 225, was more than double the year's low. The year's low for the common oil refiners would show good earnings in the first six months of the year also, brought some fresh buying into other oil shares.

Midland Steel Products preferred secured 11 points, making the week's gain about 30 points. John Manville ran up more than 7 points, and Kelly Springfield 5 per cent preferred. Wright Aeronautical and Radio, sold 5 points or more higher. Good demand also was noted for such popular industrial as U. S. Steel common, General Motors, Colorado Fuel, International Harvester and American Express.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 700,000 shares. The bond market was dull today under the influence of the customary light Saturday trading and the midsummer slump in activity, but showed an undertone of firmness in some time. Market observers said there were indications that buying has been resumed by institutions which have been out of the market during the period of high money rates, and that brokers for the first time in weeks were buying a few domestic issues.

Utilities again were strong, with United Electric Light & Power issues gaining on buying encouraged by reports of pending mergers.

Rails improved, Atchafalpa, Erie and Pennsylvania is making fractional gains. Industrials showed little change.

U. S. Government obligations were irregular. Liberty First 4 1/2 advanced, but others were inclined to be so. The Treasury bought \$100 million of 4 1/2 per cent bonds today at authorization given June 21 to purchase at option of holders all third Liberty 4 1/2s tendered at 100-23 and accrued interest is terminated at the close of business July 5. The bonds may be exchanged for the new Treasury 5 1/2s.

STRONGER TONE IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Owing largely to black rust reports from Kansas and Minnesota, wheat prices advanced higher early today. One crop of wheat is expected to be a record. D. said he had found black rust on the top sheath of wheat.

Opening at 1/2 decline to 1/4 @ 1/2 advance, which suggested a little more, and then weaker, corn starting 1/4 @ 1/2 to 1/4 up, and later undergoing a decided general setback. Provisions held firm.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—July 1933 to 1934; Sept. 1933 to 1934; Dec. 1933 to 1934; Jan. 1934 to 1935; Apr. 1934 to 1935; July 1934 to 1935; Oct. 1934 to 1935; Jan. 1935 to 1936; Apr. 1935 to 1936; July 1935 to 1936; Oct. 1935 to 1936; Jan. 1936 to 1937; Apr. 1936 to 1937; July 1936 to 1937; Oct. 1936 to 1937; Jan. 1937 to 1938; Apr. 1937 to 1938; July 1937 to 1938; Oct. 1937 to 1938; Jan. 1938 to 1939; Apr. 1938 to 1939; July 1938 to 1939; Oct. 1938 to 1939; Jan. 1939 to 1940; Apr. 1939 to 1940; July 1939 to 1940; Oct. 1939 to 1940; Jan. 1940 to 1941; Apr. 1940 to 1941; July 1940 to 1941; Oct. 1940 to 1941; Jan. 1941 to 1942; Apr. 1941 to 1942; July 1941 to 1942; Oct. 1941 to 1942; Jan. 1942 to 1943; Apr. 1942 to 1943; July 1942 to 1943; Oct. 1942 to 1943; Jan. 1943 to 1944; Apr. 1943 to 1944; July 1943 to 1944; Oct. 1943 to 1944; Jan. 1944 to 1945; Apr. 1944 to 1945; July 1944 to 1945; Oct. 1944 to 1945; Jan. 1945 to 1946; Apr. 1945 to 1946; July 1945 to 1946; Oct. 1945 to 1946; 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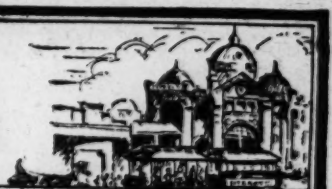
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Air Course.
The University of Wichita (Wichita, Kan.) next fall will inaugurate a four-year course in aeronautics in charge of a professor of aviation and six assistants. Airplanes will be provided by local manufacturers for the use of students who prove themselves capable.

Ohio State Journal: Aviation is becoming so much a matter of course that it wouldn't surprise us much any day now to see a two-passenger airplane go by with seven or eight high school girls comfortably seated in it.

The King's Lands
Revenue from lands owned by King George V of England was approximately \$5,500,000 last year. It is the country, however, and not the King which benefits, as the King receives a fixed allowance of \$2,350,000 a year.

London Opinion: A stratum of thick blue mud has been discovered at the bottom of a river in the Midlands. The post office authorities have evidently started cleaning out their ink-pots.

Cinema Exports
Exports of motion pictures from the United States now average more than \$16,000,000 a year—the United States furnishing 90 per cent of the world output.

Detroit News: "Fifteen minutes after pulling on a pair of your socks, I wrote the sarcastic golfer to the prominent knitting concern, 'I made my first hole in one.'"

New Insulating Material
Sphagnum moss, which grows abundantly in the Scandinavian lowlands, is now employed by Swedish builders as insulating material for houses.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Maybe the automobile is an improvement on the horse, but the original finish does not seem to last so long.

Pemmican
Pemmican is the name given to a compressed food made of dried beef, dried currants, fat and sugar, and used extensively by explorers in the Arctic.

San Francisco Chronicle: It's easy to cook in a modern kitchen if you have a good foundation in mechanical engineering.

Novel Address
Judge Rait of Omaha, Neb., recently received a letter addressed, not with his name, but with his photograph pasted above the words, "Omaha, Neb."

The British Navy
The British Navy now has 93,799 men and 8515 officers, compared with 128,607 men and 9489 officers in 1913.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. What are some appropriate summer salads?—Household Arts Page... | 10 |
| 2. From what, according to Dean Inge, is the language "suffering severely"?—Sayings..... | 10 |
| 3. Where is the "world's largest A-B-C class"?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 4. What industry turned a loss of \$12,000,000 in 1924 into a profit of \$6,000,000 in 1927?—Editorial..... | 10 |
| 5. What is the derivation of "benefit"?—A Word a Day..... | 10 |
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| 9. In what countries are the ideas underlying the League of Nations to be inculcated in the schools?—Educational Page..... | 10 |
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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Transform

To transform is to change the shape, appearance or character of. This has a deeper meaning than "change" and implies a fundamental alteration of character. It is quite a literal translation of the Latin *trans* and *formare*, to form over.

To transform is internal; to "conform" is external. As spring transforms the trees, revivifying them, both inwardly and outwardly, so with the infowing and indwelling of faith are we renewed.

Among the words commonly regarded as synonyms we find "transform," which is used specifically to designate a complete change of one element to another; "metamorphose," to cause to assume a different form, an external change; "transfiguration," which conveys a sense of outward personal glorification; and "convert," to change from one condition to another.

"Transform" should be accented on the second syllable. Sound the *a* as in *am*, *o* as in *orb*.

"Be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Herbert Hoover: "I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand, of course, for the efficient, vigorous, and sincere enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder."

Daniel L. Marsh: "There is nothing in the world which promises so much in satisfaction and yields so little as a spirit of revenge."

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson: "A Christ who helped men 1900 years ago and who cannot or will not help the world today is no Christ at all."

George Harbison: "Detroit is better known in Australia than any other American city—and it is all due to the automobile."

C. T. Davis: "So far there is no record of any good news ever arriving in an envelope with a transparent front."

Henry Ford: "The tariff means nothing but giving one crowd an advantage over another."

Arnold Bennett: "To read all Trollope is itself a career."

In Lighter Vein

The Receipt

"I lent a friend 100 francs and did not get a receipt. What shall I do?" "Write and ask him for the 200 francs he owes you."

"But it was only 100 francs." "Yes, he will answer that he only owes you 100 francs and you will get your receipt."—*Pele Mele* (Paris).

Can't Tell

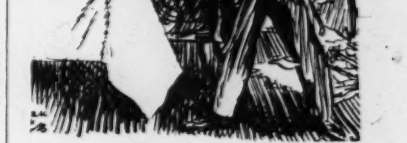
"Become a candidate for this office and let the voters make your future a brilliant success," said the spokesman of the party leaders. "It is what they will make of my past," replied the outstanding citizen. "that makes me hesitate."

Proof

Disgruntled Author: "I'm convinced that editors have a conspiracy against me."

Friend: "What makes you think so?"

Author: "Ten of them have refused the same story."—*Passing Show*.



Mother: "Mary, run and see whether the cake is done. Put a knife in it, and if it comes out clean..."

Father: "Put all the other knives in!"

The Artist at Home

"Your bath is ready, sir."

"Never mind the bath, Kito; I'm not in good voice this morning."—*Life*.

A Stiff One

"What is the solution of the boot-legging problem?"

"Simple! It can be given in a sentence."

Quality and Cleanliness

Rug Salesman: "This carpet cannot be beaten, ma'am."

Madam: "Well, I prefer one that can be."

But Not for Sports

"Did you receive a letter at college?"

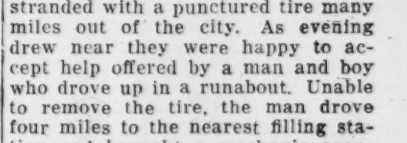
"Oh, yes, my folks wrote me frequently."

Also a Wise One

"Brown is our greatest pedestrian."

"How is that?"

"He always looks both ways when crossing a one-way street."



The Friendly Road

St. Paul, Minn.

IT WAS a chilly day, and three women had undertaken a trip in an open car which left them stranded with a punctured tire many miles out of the city. As evening drew near they were happy to accept help offered by a man and boy who drove up in a runabout. Unable to remove the tire, the man drove four miles to the nearest filling station and brought a mechanic properly equipped with tools. Then the man and boy drove on—oblivious in a great hurry.

Finally the tire was repaired, and the women were on their way again. It was very cold and they were without proper wraps. After they had driven a mile or two, a big sedan with horn blowing came to a stop just ahead. By the moonlight the women could see that its occupant was their friend of the road.

"Ladies," he said, "I thought of your long delay, the frosty air, and the light clothing you wore—so I drove over to take you home."

Two shivering back-seat occupants gladly availed themselves of the invitation. In so doing, too, they relieved the driver of the necessity of a long and roundabout detour to take them home.

To the two women, visitors in the city, that road will always be referred to as the Friendly Road. Nor have they forgotten the chivalrous gentleman who left his fireside at the close of a day's work to befriend strangers.

Uncle Robert

A FRIEND sends in a clipping from the Chicago Daily News describing the Uncle Robert Foundation—probably the only organization of its kind in the world. The organization is Uncle Robert, himself—no one knows him by any other name—and his purpose is "to bring joy to children."

He is perhaps becoming better known through his semi-weekly radio programs broadcast from New York—programs which stress reverence for parents—but his chief work is going about bringing cheer to underprivileged children. Not a day passes that does not see the jolly uncle with half a dozen of his little friends (he calls them "cousins") visiting children's hospitals, giving entertainments, and distributing gifts.

A Thought for Today

THE wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—CARLYLE

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Happy Summer for Grasshopper and Ant

IT WAS what grown-up persons call a "late spring," and anybody who has ever heard them talking about that kind of a spring knows



that they don't like it very much. But the Ant and the Grasshopper who lived together in the Ant's house in winter didn't mind it at all. Once upon a time the Ant had lived by herself, and the Grasshopper had lived by herself, and then one fall the Ant invited the Grasshopper to live with her through the winter. When it came summer the Grasshopper went off to dance and sing, as is the way of grasshoppers, and the Ant worked busily, as is the way with ants, storing up food in her house for the next winter. And then they lived together again, and the Grasshopper sang songs for the Ant, and they became such good friends that they were sorry when winter was over.

But of course when it is a "late spring" it is hard to tell when winter is over. That is why grown-up persons don't like that kind of a spring. The Grasshopper had been out a few times, practicing her dancing and singing, and Ant had been out a few times, and brought home some nice food, and put it away in the storeroom. But for the most part they had been staying indoors just as if it was still winter. And in the evening they talked about this and that, or Grasshopper sang songs, or perhaps they played checkers.

"Summer'll be here soon, Sister Ant," said Grasshopper.

"So it will. So it will. Sister Grasshopper," said Ant. "Warm, busy days for me."

"Warm, busy days for me, too," said Grasshopper. "Dancing and singing to make the summertime more cheerful."

When the bee is on the wing Grasshoppers go gossyping. Chirpy! Chirpy! Chirpy! Here we hop, and there we hop. Hardly ever do we stop. Tell me, what would summer be without insects such as we? Chirpy! Chirpy! Chirpy!

"That's a right pretty singing."

Only I wish I knew when we were starting and where we were going so I could tell Sponge and Buzz and Spike and Tojo and the rest of my friends about it!

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

I also heard him say I was going with them, too!

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Flower-in-a-Bowl Game

Alphabet crackers are the nicest things to play this game with but failing those, you can use anagrams (letters on little inch cards), or just mark the letters on little squares of paper. In the center of the table or floor, put a bowl full of the letters.

The players sit around, and decide on the first player. He draws a letter, shutting his eyes as he does so, as that is fairer. When he sees his letter—perhaps it is a V—he must name a flower beginning with V as quickly as possible. "Violet," he cries, and eats the cracker. (But if the letter isn't one you can eat, a candy may be drawn from another bowl, instead.)

Instead of Flower-in-a-Bowl, the letters may call for birds, or trees, or girls' and boys' names, or geographical names.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! No wonder the Boss has been excited! His mother and dad are taking him on a long automobile trip soon!

Heard him tell two of his friends about it today.

I also heard him say I was going with them, too!

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

Now I am as happy and excited as he is.

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That's a right pretty singing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Governor Smith and the Saloon

IN THE message which Governor Smith sent to the Democratic National Convention at Houston, repudiating its utterances on the liquor question and declaring his purpose of being a candidate on a platform of his own so far as that issue was concerned, he used the following language:

I am satisfied that without returning to the old evils that grew from the saloon, which years ago I held, and still hold, was and ought always to be a defunct institution in this country, by the application of the Democratic principles of local self-government and states' rights, we can secure real temperance, respect for law, and eradication of the existing evils.

In an editorial, printed the day after the convention and after Governor Smith's pronouncement had been made public, The Christian Science Monitor said of him:

He is entitled to the vote of every citizen who would re-establish the open sale of liquor in the land and call back the saloon with all its infamies.

The charge is made that the Monitor ignored the Governor's denunciation of the saloon, and his assurance that it "was and ought always to be a defunct institution in this country." That this charge is baseless will be clear to anyone who will study with even reasonable care the legislative record of Alfred E. Smith as a member of the New York Assembly and later as its Speaker. This record was published in The Christian Science Monitor on June 24, 1924. It occupied more than a column of space and enumerated no less than twenty-four instances of his vote being cast in favor of the saloons on legislation pending for their regulation. When local option was up Assemblyman Smith invariably voted against it. When efforts were made to amend the notorious Raines Law, and to regulate the so-called hotels operating under its sanction, the vote of Assemblyman Smith was in opposition. When the effort was made to check the delivery of liquor in dry territory, Speaker Smith accomplished its defeat. When the astute scheme was devised of making hotels in local option territory superior to the law, and authorizing them to operate bars, Assemblyman Smith voted for it. When the Walker Bill came up to extend the hours for selling liquor, in saloons, mark you, Assemblyman Smith supported it. His vote was cast in favor of removing all zone provisions protecting churches and schools from the establishment of saloons in their immediate neighborhood, and as Speaker he engineered the passage of a bill permitting the establishment of saloons within 200 feet of a private school.

This is but a hasty enumeration of some of the more notable instances of Alfred E. Smith's political service to the liquor interests. Naturally the existence of this record makes his expression of abhorrence of the saloon difficult to accept as being in entire good faith. If years ago he thought the saloon to be a defunct institution, why did he so perpetually and persistently, by the exercise of his power as a member and Speaker of the Assembly, strive to breathe into its nostrils the breath of life? A politic utterance by a hopeful candidate cannot undo the record of a lifetime of political subservience to the liquor interests.

The Eastern Campaign Sector

BY COMMON consent, apparently, the states along the northern Atlantic seaboard and immediately adjacent thereto are to be the area in which the opposing forces of the two great political parties in the United States will wage the 1928 campaign. Without the combined electoral vote of these states, regarded generally as the stronghold of the liquor or anti-prohibition forces, it now seems that the Democratic Party must fail in its effort to elect its presidential candidate. It is in New York and adjoining states that Tammany admittedly exerts its greatest influence. Only by solidifying this influence and imposing upon the rank and file of Democratic Party followers the fear of ostracism and official repudiation can the sinews of Tammany be strengthened in the hour of its greatest national extremity.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the fact remains that where Tammany is best known and best understood by those who judge it from its record, there it is weakest and its edicts are most lightly regarded. Few New Yorkers outside the immediate environs of the Wigwag accept the time-honored fiction that Tammany, as Governor Smith expresses it, is a "humanitarian institution." It is so only in the sense that it cares for and shields its own. This hardly qualifies it in the broader acceptance of the term.

The Republican Party campaign managers apparently have accepted Tammany's own estimate of its limitations in respect to its ability to impress either itself or its candidate upon the voters of the sections west of the Alleghenies. They are planning, therefore, to meet their political opponents in the arena of their own choosing. This arena, naturally, has its center in New York State, and particularly in New York City. But it should not be assumed that because Tammany and its chief lieutenant are best known there they are strongest in that particular territory. Familiarity does not always increase respect or engender fear. As there is impressed upon the people of New York and adjoining states the realization that the nomination of Governor Smith at Houston was achieved only because a situation had arisen

which made Tammany's domination of the party machinery possible for the time being, and that this does not signify continuing control or confer upon Tammany the power to dictate the future course of American voters in or out of the party, the temporary victory won promises to prove empty and valueless.

The independent voters of New York, both city and state, will be inclined to inquire what they would gain by aiding Tammany Hall, to extend its influence to the White House. They have proved, repeatedly, their ability to checkmate and nullify Tammany's influence. They are not subject to its domination.

In Atlantic coast states outside of New York there is little probability, as the situation is now regarded, that normal political majorities will be greatly changed. Wet sentiment in some states is assertive, but among the industrial workers prosperity is, as always, the dominant issue in every political campaign. Each year postpones, in the homes of wage earners where wives and children have realized a new and better freedom, the day of the return of the saloon. The campaign of nullification is too late by almost a decade.

Korea for the Koreans

GOOD fruit is being borne from the policy consistently followed during the last two years in Korea of employing as many Koreans as possible on the Government-owned railways of that country in preference to Japanese, and of employing them in as high positions as seems feasible. Of the 14,000 employees of the Korean Railway Bureau, fully half are now natives of the land, and of the 120 graduates from the railway school there this year the same percentage is maintained. The accusation has frequently been made that Japan looked upon Korea merely as a country to be exploited in behalf of Japan proper, and there have been instances in the past where actual events bore out this accusation. It is gratifying, therefore, to encounter, as is now being done with increasing frequency, tangible evidences that the Japanese attitude is swinging around to that of developing Korea primarily for the good of the Korean people.

The railway bureau is but one case in point, but from the Korean standpoint, it is one of the most important. Eighty per cent of the Korean people are still farmers or farm workers, so that the comparatively few who seek to engage in some other line of work find it very difficult merely because few enterprises other than agriculture are in existence. The railways loom as among the greatest and most important markets for industrial labor.

A side-product of the policy now being practiced is of equal promise for the future of Korea. Due to the fact that the Korean who has received a technical training can now find employment, an increasing number of students are forsaking the purely academic courses offered at the higher schools and universities, and are preparing themselves to hold technical posts. Low as the percentage of Korean university graduates is, still the problem of unemployed intellectuals has grown to be a serious one in Seoul and other parts of the peninsula. These educated Koreans who find themselves unable to make a livelihood are fertile ground for the seeds of discontent with existing political conditions and Korea's status in the Japanese Empire. If their ability and energy can now be diverted into productive work, a double good will have been accomplished.

Trading in Cotton

MEMBERS of the New York Cotton Exchange are engaged in voting on a referendum suggesting a change in the contract dealt in around their ring. This is not the first time, however, that serious consideration has been given the form of the New York cotton contract, although it is being freely forecast that this time something is more than likely to be done. The incident is one that is of importance, not alone to the cotton exchanges of the country but to futures exchanges in general. The amendment to the contract aims at one of the fundamentals of hedging.

There has always been a more or less stubborn resistance to any change in the method of dealing in futures or the adoption of rules calculated to place restrictions upon hedging. Inasmuch as the present system is the outgrowth of some 300 years of merchandise practice, the reason for this may appear to be obvious. But it has been claimed that unregulated hedging has too frequently resulted in unnecessary speculation, which at times has operated to the detriment of planters or spinners, the two factors who should profit most from the operations of a futures exchange. In an endeavor to regulate that situation, the Federal Government adopted what is called the Cotton Futures Act, under which the futures contract bought and sold on the New York exchange was revised. This is the contract which is dealt in today. Delivery must be made upon demand, and for that purpose a system of holding cotton in storage in a New York warehouse has been established so that actual delivery can be effected when needed.

A former president of the New York Cotton Exchange at the last session of Congress went before one of its committees and charged that the system of delivery at New York had been maladministered. The charge brought forth heated denials and for several weeks lengthy hearings were held on the subject. It developed then that it was the temper of some members of Congress to insist upon a further revision of the Cotton Futures Act in order to prevent any occurrences of the nature which had been indicated in the complaints made. Authorities contended that the possibility of "rigging" the market might be largely eliminated if the New York contract is revised in order to permit of delivery on demand at alternative southern points where spot cotton is obtainable. The referendum now being considered by the members of the New York exchange proposes just this. It has been indicated, however, that a differential should be made in the price of the contract and the cost of spot cotton at the southern point equal to the freight charge between that point and New York.

The details of the revision are less important than the movement in general to revise the con-

tract. It indicates a sincere desire on the part of a large number of the members to take voluntary action calculated to offset any move in Congress at the next session to force a revision of the contract by statute. A voluntary house-cleaning, when it is demonstrated that such is necessary, is far more effective than an enforced one. Voluntary action, when it squarely meets and settles the issue, is constructive.

Merchandising and the Consumer

HUNDREDS of books purporting to teach retail merchants how to make their business more profitable have been printed, many of them doubtless valuable, but practically all dealing with the subject from the merchant's viewpoint. To those who recall the crude and often slipshod methods that characterized a very large percentage of retail shops a generation ago, the marked improvement would appear to be at least in part due to the precepts laid down in these textbooks, and to that extent the task of the business instructor has been accomplished. With, perhaps, the exception of the "general store" of the remote rural districts, modern retail merchandising is far in advance of the practices formerly obtaining, and each year sees further progress toward higher standards.

While there has been this leveling up of merchandising methods, there has also been a tendency toward higher costs of conducting the retail business. Not only in the small individual or neighborhood shops, but in the great department bazaars as well, the expense of management has increased to a considerable degree, and, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the tendency is still upward. To a large extent the higher costs have been due to the constant demand of the consuming public for better service, yet even with the higher wages paid for better sales people, and the increased cost of delivering purchases, it should be possible to check the mounting charges that must be met if the merchant is to make a fair profit.

To one of the multitude of consumers it would seem that the buying public, no less than the retail dealers, is in need of instruction. There are many schools of selling, in which the fundamentals of efficient sales service are taught, but none in which the consumer is taught how to buy to the best advantage. If a portion of the advertising space devoted to extolling the quality of merchandise were used to explain to the consumers the art of efficient buying, possibly a way might be found to decrease the merchant's costs, which must be added to the price of his wares.

Museums and Music

MUSEUMS, in whatever interest maintained, ought to be appropriate for the presentation and illustration of music, if names and derivations signify anything. Whether they exist to preserve the beautiful, the precious, the unique or the curious, they may all doubtless be said to include song and tune, after some fashion, in their sphere. Be they devoted to pictures, books, documents or animal, vegetable and mineral specimens from land and sea, they can probably be shown to owe certain obligations to men as vocal and instrumental creatures.

Those curators of art museums, then, who give their buildings over, at times, to orchestral performances, must have a correct idea of what they should do for their visitors. A symphony, a painting and a statue; Beethoven, Raphael and Phidias—this can hardly be a mistaken association. Librarians, too, who let the musician in on special occasions and permit him to convert the printed page of music into sound, must find that they are doing a desirable thing for their readers. The silent score on the shelf becomes living, echoing string and wind sonority. Again, if the officials of an institution like the New York Historical Society allow a singer and a pianist within their lecture hall and suffer them to fill it with reverberations of Foster and Powell, they must see reason to be gratified; otherwise, they would probably shut the door.

There remain the directors of museums of natural history to be awakened to the human importance of melody and of that strange, unexplained manifestation known as tone-color. The question arises peculiarly in the United States, where a body of music exists, chamber music in particular, written since the eighteenth century, which remains absolutely mute. It represents an unexamined tablet of native thought. Rather inexorably, it will in all likelihood continue to be ignored by concert managers. And yet, as something of possible beauty, it could reasonably be produced, a little of it, under art museum auspices; as published material, some could be revived by library enterprise; as historic record, certain of it could be brought back to notice through antiquarian society effort; while as a part of the story of a modern community, told in aural symbols of violin, flute and horn sound, other of it might, with instructive outcome, be given public exposition according to natural history museum methods.

Random Ramblings

Children used to be told that they should be seen and not heard; now they are informed that one loud-speaker in the home is enough.

Political plum trees furnish few good planks for the political platforms.

Buying airplanes on the time plan has its drawbacks—so much down or you don't go up.

If a person profits by experience he is pretty apt to get full value for all it costs.

Any political party want "Hokum and Hoax 'em" for a political slogan?

Unremitting efforts are better for avoiding debts than for paying them.

Anyone can preserve a stable currency by salting away extra dollars.

Add to strange grocery signs: "Scrambling eggs for sale."

Here's to the Grand Old Pachyderm.

Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

IV
DELHI
FROM Jaipur to Delhi the way leads across part of what is known as the Indian Desert and then through the great northern plain. This is stubborn soil, yet out of it—and millions of acres more like it in other parts of India—the native, to the number of even more millions, must derive his sustenance. He must grow rice, and in the north, especially, wheat. His stock must feed upon the stubble and what scant roughage grows about. They must drink, and so to a large extent must be, out of the ponds and pools of uninviting water here and there. That is all they have, and inasmuch as the soil is far less fertile and far more arid than the soil of most of China, it is reasonably clear that these people are not even as well off as most of the Chinese. Moreover, they are of a much less sturdy type and their climate is a more difficult one.

All this is apparent even as one goes along in the train. It is unnecessary even to alight to gain a clear idea of the conditions. There before one, all the way along, are the sterile fields, the villages of mud huts which can scarcely be called shelters, the thin and listless cattle, the hordes and hordes of emaciated, ill-clad people. Like to them I have seen nothing anywhere, and I sincerely hope there is nothing; for the condition of these masses of humanity—humanity, mark you, even as you and I are humanity—is no credit to what we call our civilization. So, when you consider India, "Mother," "Father," "Brother," anything you like, I beg you to consider first India's economic problem, the most serious economic problem, I truly believe, in the entire world, and place no credence in the thesis that anything else is, in the main, responsible for India's present condition.

I do not want to make this series of articles a woeful tale of want and distress; but I do want to give you, if I may, some idea of India as I saw it. I want to be accurate and I want to be fair. I can be neither if I dwell only upon the color and the interest and the exotic fascination of the country. I must, therefore, endeavor to blend realism with romance or I shall have given you nothing like a true picture of the India of today.

Very well, then, these two elements are merged and must be merged in the recollections of any observant person in respect of this vast country and its more than 300,000,000 of people; and so they must of necessity be merged in any description which the stranger may voice or write. Hand in hand with the beauties and the wonders everywhere—the Taj Mahal, the palaces at Delhi, the "Amber City" of Jaipur, the splendid gardens and parks of Bombay and Calcutta—hand in hand with these and with the fascination of the vivid, many-hued, ultra-picturesque native activities of such places as Jaipur and Benares and Ahmedabad go quite other scenes and pictures and impressions, the poverty of the tillers of arid fields, the squalor of the native streets of Delhi, the sordid and repugnant scenes in and about the Kalighat Temple in Calcutta.

It is useless to ignore these things or to attempt to gloss them over. They are India much more than the pleasanter things are India, and they must be dealt with. They are the world's problem, humanity's problem; and in saying that I mean no inference that Britain is neglectful of her share of the white man's burden here. But this mighty share of it is more than she can shoulder, or be expected to shoulder, alone. Let us all give heed to it!

And now let us look briefly at Delhi, part of it as lovely as anything in the world, with its broad boulevards, its parks and its stretches of English-like meadows, its fine government buildings and the glory of its ancient Moghul palaces. It is a worthy city to be the Indian capital, and even when you alight from the train in its immense railway station you realize something of the scale upon which England has developed it. England! As I was passing along to the street a long train of carriages whose seats were already being altered into sleeping berths for the night was about to draw out. Every compartment was full, full with Europeans, men, women and children, for

there were no third class coaches. And the thing that impressed me the most was the expression of contentment on every face. Everyone seemed to be smiling, as if in anticipation of some happy eventuality, as if they were passengers bound on some holiday jaunt. What did it mean? Ah, there is the notice indicating the train's destination! "P. & O. Express. Direct to Ballard Pier, Bombay." It is explanation enough, for it means to these people May in England. They are going home!

Ah, well, I admit to a little feeling of envy as I watched that train leave, for I, too, love England! But just then I found a bit of consolation, for I was approached by a person who declared that he was ready and willing to take me to the "Swiss Hotel." A Swiss hotel here in northern India! It was almost good enough to be true, but, shooing away the representatives of a few other places, I embarked in a curious equipage and presently found myself in a delightful environment where, as I sat down to dinner in a comfortable dining room, I noted upon the wall at my right a picture of the Jungfrau from Interlaken and upon my left, one of the Matterhorn.

It was indeed a Swiss hotel with a Swiss proprietor, and I thought no more about the P. & O. Express to Ballard Pier. And later, as I wandered about the broad boulevards in the vicinity of the hotel and along footpaths like those across some English meadow, I scarce seemed in India at all.

But there is modern, or English, Delhi; there is "new" Delhi, and there is old Delhi; and between the three there is a great dissimilarity. Some of the bazaars, especially the silk shops, of the older city are as fascinating as any in India; and the narrow streets are not much different from what they were in the days of the Moghuls; nor, one would say, much pleasanter to dwell in. There is, too, much unemployment in the capital and much poverty, and there is far too great a contrast between the beauty of the English-made city and the depression and squalor of some of the old. This contrast is more marked than anywhere else in India, and it detracts materially from one's pleasure in the charm of the Delhi which is shown the tourists and guests of the Government. The "Fort," that vast, red-walled inclosure where were enacted the last scenes of the Mutiny, where once was the palace and stronghold of the native emperors, is maintained in a beauty of marble and rich foliage and variety of blossom which must equal that of the ancient days. It is one of the show places of India, of the British Empire; but it is only a show place, benefiting in no degree whatever the vast hordes of the Indian people. It may be contended that they were worse off when their own emperors sat in state here, and no doubt they were, quite as were the Chinese and many another alien people. But is that any excuse for the twentieth century?

The amenities of Delhi, so far as Europe goes, are quite the amenities of Europe. Three first class hotels, golf courses, miles and miles of finely laid out bridle paths, as charming residences as anywhere, European parks, everything that the West provides to eat and to wear, together with the best of India's own products, excellent clubs, parks with tennis courts and cricket grounds and bowling greens and water to keep them green all the year around, all these things make Delhi one of the pleasantest of places to live in, providing one can go to the Simla Hills when April comes in and stay there for five or six months—as about everyone does, except the natives; they stay in Delhi, counting themselves fortunate to get anything to eat during the "off season," nor incline to prejudices as to weather.

Delhi is full of beauty and charm, but it holds sharper contrasts than Shanghai; and, as I said in my first paper, there is no evidence that any European gives the least heed to these contrasts. And that, I submit, will never bring nearer the solution of India's problems, of which the greatest of all is her poverty. The land itself holds great store of riches, despite the barren acres; but these riches have thus far proven more useful to the foreigner than to the Indian, which is the chief inspiring force of Nationalism.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON
A GENEROUS tribute to the debt which the United States owes to England in having supplied the base which is now the common law of both countries, the gift of a complete set of its decisions in 136 volumes, has reached the members of the Middle Temple in London. It was accompanied by a resolution of the court setting out various considerations which had inspired the gift and the decision of the court "that the reports of its decisions, constituting its contribution to the English Common Law, be presented to the ancient Middle Temple as a token of friendship and an expression of good will, and as a discharge in some small measure of the debt we cheerfully acknowledge, and with the hope that it will add one more tie to those of common ancestry, language, literature, and traditions, and a common passion for justice." Lord Reading has thanked the court for its gift, and says that his colleagues desire to acknowledge with great satisfaction the letter of the Chief Justice which accompanied it.

The London Zoo, which is a favorite with Londoners and with visitors alike, has received a splendid gift of birds. They were left to it by Daniel Mason, and form the largest collection ever received at one time, having an intrinsic value of more than £1000, and comprising rare tropical birds of the most gorgeous plumage, storks, cranes, and a great variety of large and small birds. Aside from the birds, two new babies are attracting most of the attention. There is a baby sea lion, which, as this is written, is two weeks old. The first few days it was content to watch its mother in the water from the entrance of the sea lions' cave. It soon mustered up courage for the first plunge and now is as active in the pond as any of its elders. The other baby will be a Mongolian wild horse when it grows up, but at present it is more like a young puppy. Neither of these young animals exhibits the slightest fear, and both seem to take as much interest in gazing at their many visitors as the visitors take with them.

Someone with a statistical turn of interest has been visiting the current spring exhibition at the Royal Academy. His discoveries throw interesting light on present phases of artistic taste on the part of picture buyers. Out of 720 oil paintings shown, 102 have been sold, and bear the small gold star which means bread and butter, and, possibly cake, to the artist. Only four portraits have been sold, but that is probably because most of the portraits shown have been painted on commission and are not for sale. Out of 221 water colors shown, sixty-five have been sold, and out of 133 engravings, etchings, and drawings, thirty-eight have found buyers. The decreasing size of modern living quarters seems responsible for the fact that nearly all the sales have been of small pictures. Two feet square seems the size limit beyond which most buyers refuse to go. There has, however, been a sale of one picture which in these days would be called a giant. This is Algernon Newton's "A Dorset Landscape," which measures about six feet by twelve.

Many close observers of small children have noted the fact that to the childish understanding the practice and precept of their elders are often far apart. That the youngsters often have good reason for their difficulties in comprehension seems proved by this letter in the Manchester Guardian:

"I have just been eating asparagus, and my daughter has been very interested in the gusto and thoroughness with which I have broken every rule of table manners that she has so far laboriously learned. She is nearly

three, and comes to see me for a few minutes before she goes off to bed. It was not merely the fact that I ate with my fingers that made her smile on me as a fellow offender; the diligence with which I sopped the ends in the melted butter excited her as well. And when I gaped with my mouth, and dodged my face about in order to take the dangling pieces sideways and from beneath, she could not contain her delight at the fact that 'Daddy was having bad manners.'

"She was more sober in considering what should be done with the stumps left on the edge of the plate—would I have to eat them another time, and would 'Mummy' be cross? We might have kept up the idea that we had a secret between us if I had not given her a piece with a bend in it to try for herself. She dabbed her face so much that she had to be washed again, and she has insisted on taking the stump with her to bed."

Apocryphal of the recent English literature contest between Harvard and Yale, Edmund Gilbert of Reading University has written to The Times giving particulars of an occasion in which the alumni of the English Cambridge met the same fate as their comrades in a similar encounter nearly 700 years ago—so much so, indeed, that, in the words of Mr. Gilbert (evidently an unashamed Oxonian), "they have never revived this fixture." Here is the rest of the story as quoted by Mr. Gilbert from Anthony Wood:

"Once upon a time the scholars of Cambridge came to dispute with the scholars of Oxford, and Friar Bacon hearing of it fayed himself a thatcher, and as he was upon the house thatching it, he came down and met the scholars of Cambridge coming in to the town, to whom one of the scholars of Cambridge said: 'Rustice, quid queris?'

"The thatcher, which was Friar (Roger) Bacon answered: 'Ut mecum versificeris.'

"Then quoth another of the Cambridge scholars: 'Versificator tu?'

"Bacon answered: 'Melior non solis ab ortu.'

"Where upon the Cantabrigians seinge that Oxforde thatchers were so good versifiers, and being more afrayde of the scholars themselves, returned back to Cambridge."

Mr. Gilbert concludes his letter with a quotation from Falconer Madan's "Oxford Outside the Guidebooks," which contains the following translation of the conversation:

Cantab. Rustie, What may your wishes be?
R. B. That you should cap a verse with me.
Cantab. Your wits to versifying run?
R. B. From East to West there's better none.

One feature of the Church of England, of which little has been heard during the turmoil aroused by the proposed revision of the Prayer Book, is the very rapid decline in pew rents. In the old days, of course, the clergy derived much of their revenue from letting out pews to various parishioners, and to some extent the social status of an individual was shown by the dignity and cost of the pew occupied. Clearly such a system had many disadvantages, and many believed that in a place of worship all seats should be free to all comers. Naturally there were objections raised. Public opinion rapidly changed after 1886. A report recently issued by a committee of the English Church Assembly reveals how the system is already fading out. There are at present in English churches sittings for 5,900,000 persons. Out of these only 262,000 are rented. In only one-tenth of the churches in England are pew rents still allowed.